

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal



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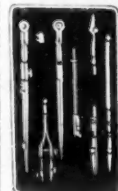
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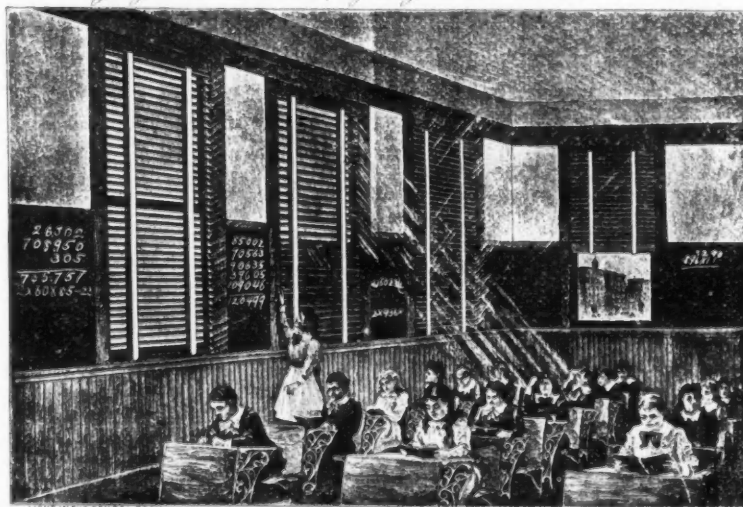
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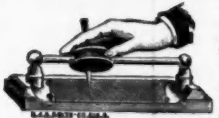
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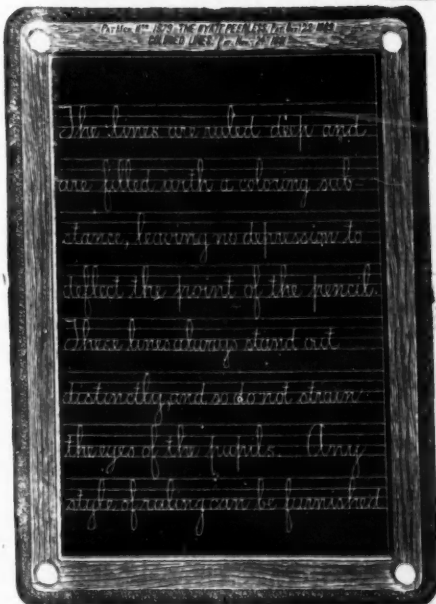
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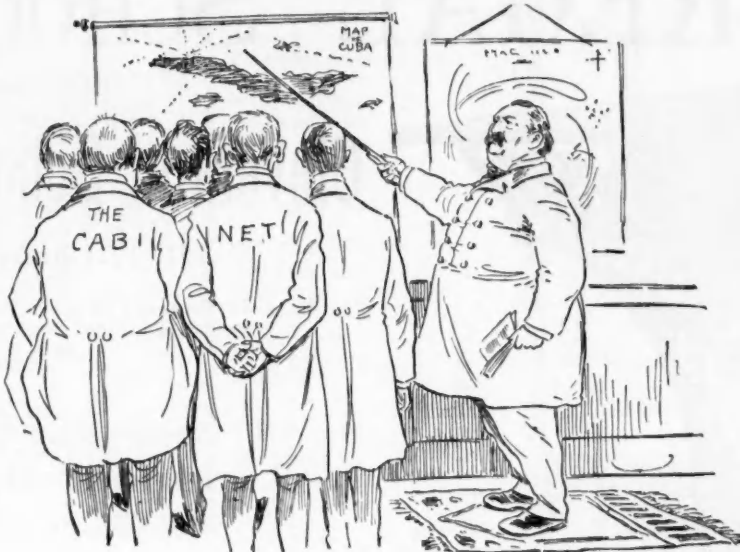
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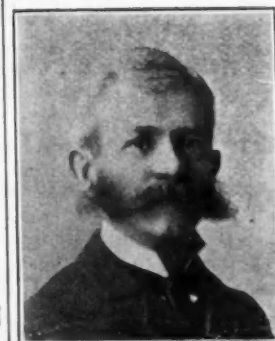
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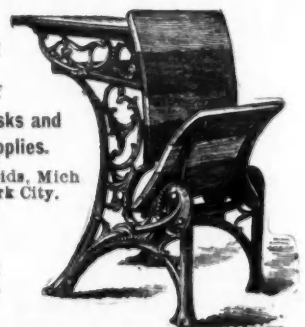


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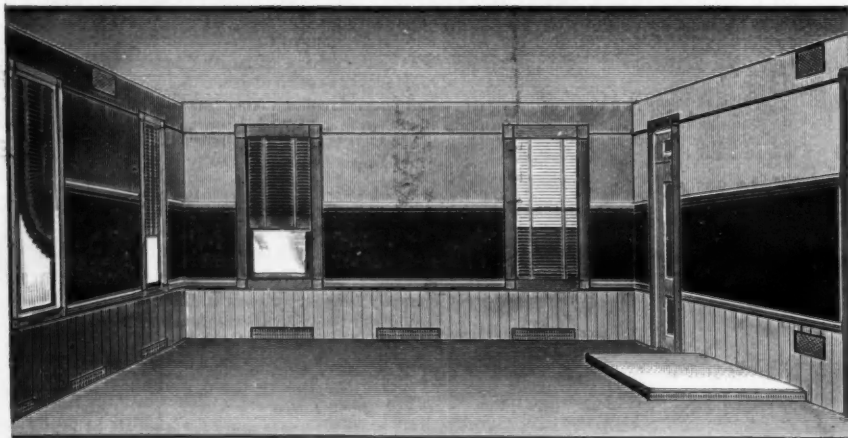
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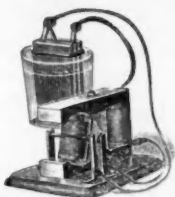


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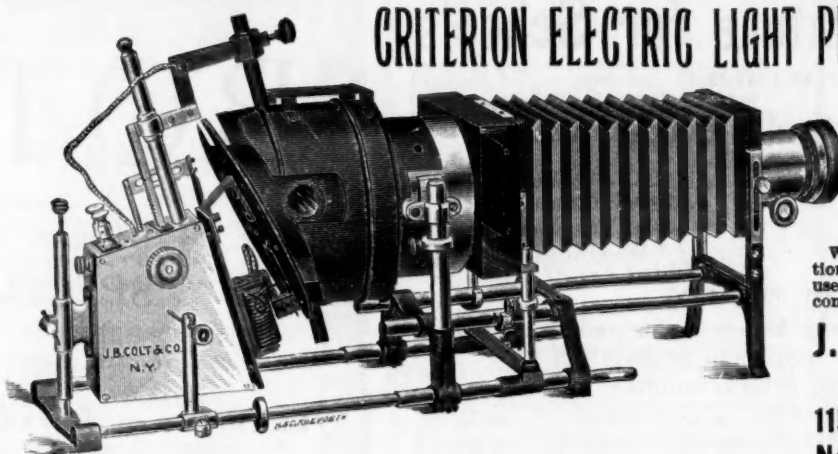
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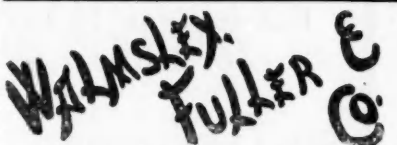
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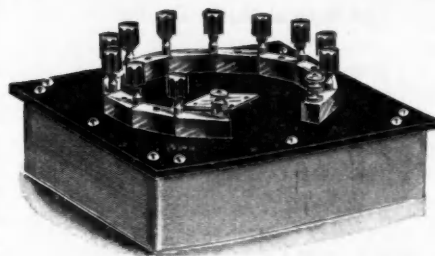
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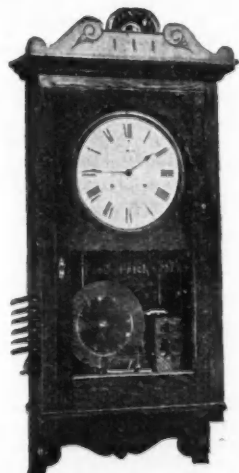
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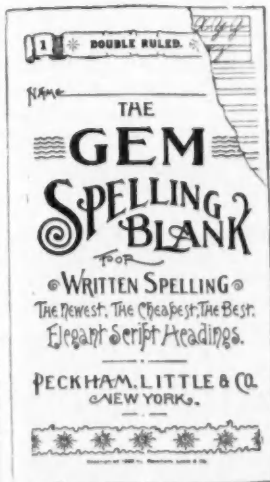
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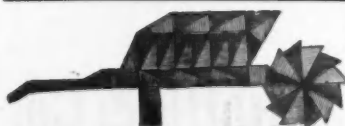
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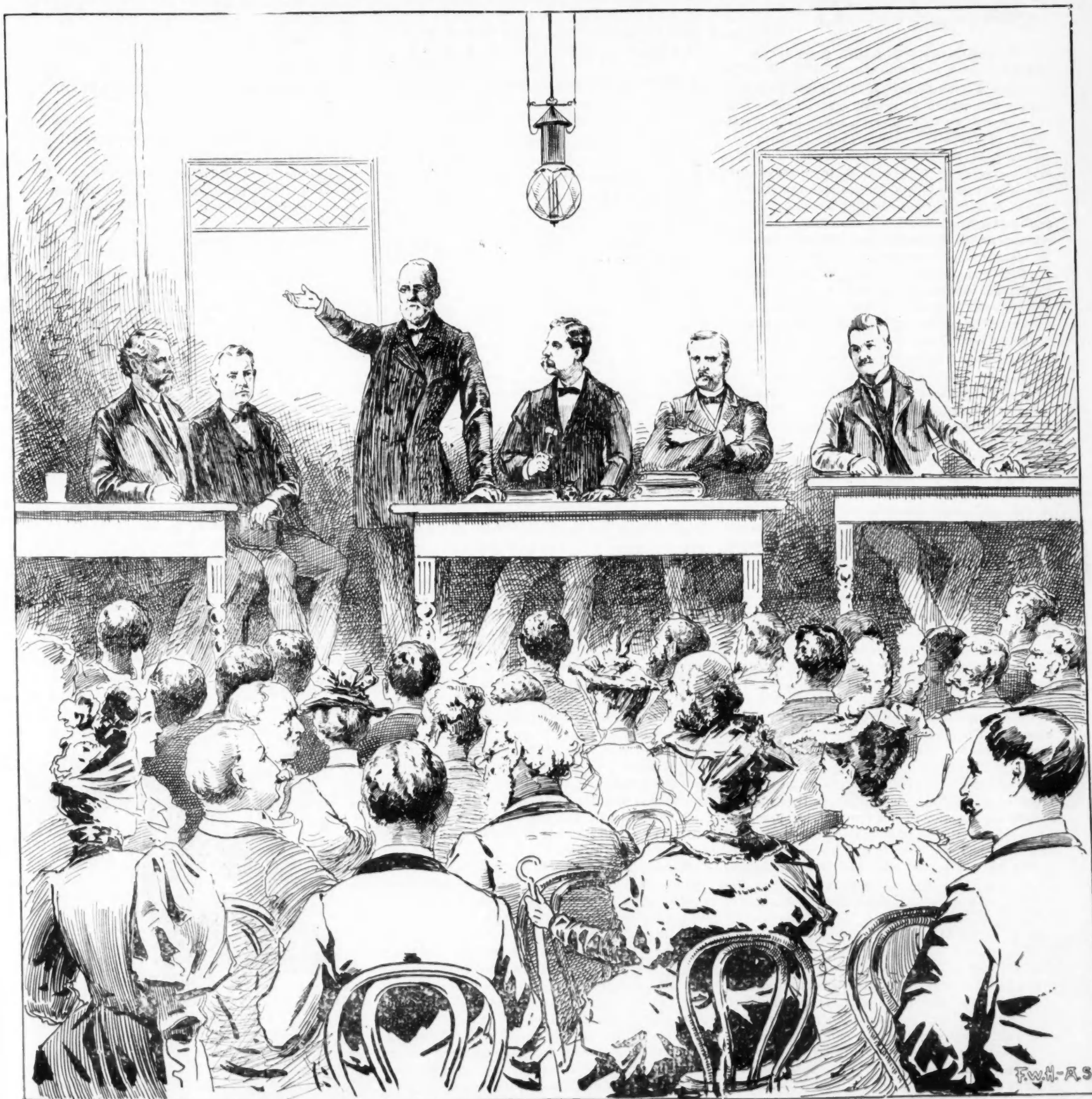
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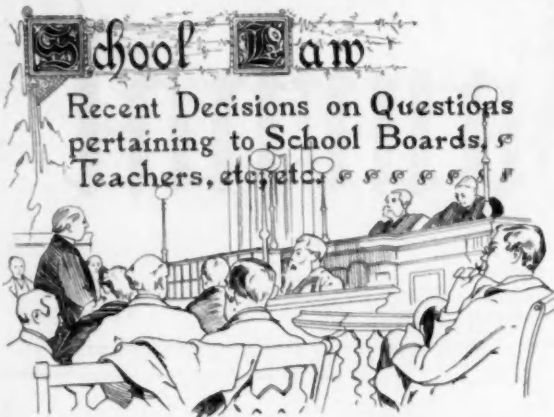
NEW YORK—CHICAGO—MILWAUKEE, MARCH, 1896.

No. 3.



MEETING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENTS, N. E. A., AT JACKSONVILLE, FLA., FEB. 18-20.

Dr. Wm. T. Harris discussing his paper on "The Necessity for Five Co-Ordinate Groups in Course of Study."—See page 4.



School Law

Recent Decisions on Questions pertaining to School Boards, Teachers, etc., etc.

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Under a law, declaring that every person of school age within a district may attend a common school without charge, and that the state board of education shall prescribe studies; providing that the school trustees shall employ a teacher agreeing with him as to compensation; providing that teachers shall enforce the course of study prescribed, but that no teacher shall be required to teach any other than the studies prescribed by the State Board, unless it be specified in his contract with the school trustees. The trustees may, in their contract, allow the teacher to instruct other branches, and charge pupils fees therefor, the efficiency of the instruction in the prescribed branches not being thereby impaired.—Major v. Cayce, Ky.

School Officers.

A board of education may sue its treasurer for money received and not accounted for.—Board of Education v. Milligan, Ohio, Sup.

The election of 1895 did not deprive the St. Louis board of the power to conduct election of said board; and it was not excused, by reason of the registration provisions of said law, from holding the November, 1895, election to fill the places of those members whose terms, as fixed by laws, 1887, expired at that time, it appearing that the board could obtain the registry list as they existed and were in effect in August, 1895.—State ex rel. Rutledge, v. St. Louis Board, Mo., Sup.

School Contracts.

Since a covenant in a deed requiring the vendee to erect a building on the land purchased, and to use it for a particular purpose, is binding on one purchasing from him with notice of the covenant, title to land bought for school purposes subject to such a covenant is properly disapproved by the board of supervisors to a county to whom it has been submitted under Code 824.—Board of Supervisors of Bedford County v. Bedford High School, Va.

A contract by a school district for the employment of a teacher from a certain time did not specify the duration of the contract, but provision was made for the closing of the school under certain circumstances. Held, that the contract continued for the school year, and the teacher was entitled to teach for that period, subject to the contingencies specified in the contract.—Butcher v. Charles, Tenn.

In an action attacking a sale under a school-fund mortgage, it appeared that the mortgage provided that the sale should be for "cash in hand"; that the purchaser negotiated a loan from the same fund of an amount equal to the principal of the mortgage debt; that the securities given for such loan, together with a sum equal to the secured interest on the mortgage debt and the expense of the trust, were accepted in payment of the purchaser's bid, and the mortgage was satisfied and the deed delivered and filed for record two months after sale; that the payment of the amount bid was delayed for the approval of the sale by the county court; and that the sheriff's deed recited that the land was sold under the power in the

mortgage, and in compliance with the order of the county court, for cash, and acknowledged the receipt of the money. Held, that the sale was not open to attack, on the ground that it was not made for cash, as required by the terms of the mortgage.—Snyder v. Chicago S. F. & C. Ry. Co., Mo. Sup.

School Law Items.

Albany, N. Y. State Supt. Skinner decided that religious meetings cannot be held in school houses, and that such places must not be used for any purpose other than school teaching unless the residents are unanimous in their consent to the same.

Mt. Clemens, Mich. Judge Vance in his opinion in the case of W. R. Bryan against the Utica Union school district, holds that no certificate to teach is valid unless issued on a public examination at the time and place designated for that purpose.

Omaha. The city attorney will hereafter attend to the legal business of the board.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

Commissioner Strauss, of New York city, has prepared a new bill. Question of redistricting the city is considered at great length, and the bill so allots the districts that each board of trustees will have control of an equal number of schools. At present in one ward there are five trustees and no schools, and in another the five trustees have thirty-nine schools. The trustees concede that the city needs redistricting. The bill recommends that the city be divided into forty districts and that each Board of Trustees have about five school buildings to supervise. To accommodate itself to this increased number it is suggested that the school inspection districts be increased, changing the number from eight to fifteen. The argument is made in favor of these provisions of the bill that their adoption would at once simplify the management of the schools by the trustees, for the reason that the schools over which they have supervision would be in their own immediate neighborhood. Special attention is paid to Harlem and the annexed districts. The bill favors the division system of superintendents. It recommends that the entire responsibility for the schools shall rest upon the superintendent and his assistants and that they shall be constituted a board similar to the faculty of a college. It also provides for an eligible list for principals and, excepting the right to confirm, takes away from the board of education all interest in the appointment of principals.

New York. A bill to pension teachers who have served thirty-five years has been introduced.

Indiana. According to the new law on enumeration of the children, the work must be completed and a report filed with the county superintendent on or before May 1. The enumeration is made by the trustee or his agent in each township, or by the school board in towns and cities as heretofore.

Representative Aldrich introduced a bill providing that members of township boards of education shall be paid \$1.50 for each day's attendance upon the regular meetings of the board, which meets six times a year.

Massachusetts. A bill has been introduced to reduce the school year from 40 to 38 weeks.

Maryland. A new bill provides that in the public schools and other institutions supported by the state the pupils and teachers shall have a physical training. Daily exercises are part of the scheme, and in cities of 5,000 or more inhabitants trained instructors shall be employed to train the teachers, who shall in turn instruct the pupils. In other places the teachers shall receive, at stated periods, 15 drills under the supervision of competent instructors. Two years after the passage of the act it will be required that teachers shall pass examination with regard to physical training.

New York. A new bill provides that no person shall be eligible to the office of School Commissioner unless he shall be either a college or university graduate or a graduate of a state normal school or who possesses a State certificate issued

by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, or who is a graduate of a training class or has a first-grade certificate under the uniform system of examination.

Wyandotte, Mich. A teacher who was discharged for alleged incompetency after serving one month was awarded the balance of a year's salary by the courts.



G. G. BYWATER,
Member School Board,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

AMONG BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Detroit, Mich. Mayor Pingree sent a communication to the board recommending the placing of savings banks in the schools.

The board of education, of New York City, revised the committees of the board by uniting the committees on Course of Studies, Text Books and Library.

Loami, Ill. The entire board has been arrested for failure to comply with the flag law.

Brantford, Ct. The board has a deadlock on its hands, and is liable to have more. Six republicans and democrats constitute the cause.

Buffalo, N. Y. A movement for a school board is on foot. Buffalo is the only city in the United States that has no school board.

Kansas City, Mo. J. Scott Harrison, Ex-President Harrison's Democratic brother, succeeds E. L. Martin on the school board.

Columbus, O. The board is a much agitated body at present. Several serious charges have been made against members.

Canon City, Colo. B. Radcliffe, the slayer of an entire school board, was executed.

New York. The bill for salaried school commissioners meets with strong opposition.

Youngston, O. The board of education has decided to bar all single tax literature from the libraries of the schools.

The W. C. T. U. has declared itself against military training in the schools. A protest has also been received from Quaker societies by boards who introduced the exercise.

Perry, Okla. The board of education has permanently closed the public schools rather than obey the order of the courts and admit negro children to white schools.



Teacher:—I see that in your new German grammar the appendix is about five times as long as the first part of the book.

Publisher:—Oh, yes! The first part contains the rules, and the appendix the exceptions to the rules.

NEW RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Washington, D. C. Board adopted rule: Pupils shall forfeit their seats by absence from school for more than three successive school days for any cause, whether with leave or without, whether with intention of returning or not, and whether the absence be occasioned by sickness, suspension or other causes; and in all such cases if the pupil do not return at the beginning of the fourth successive school day, the membership shall terminate and the seat shall be marked forfeited. On returning, those who may have been detained by sickness shall have preference in admittance to school and shall be re-admitted by the teacher.

Wichita, Kans. A resolution was passed to the effect that hereafter all contracts with teachers shall rest in the school board the right to terminate all contracts at its will, reduce the advance wages and discharge teachers at will. This rule will go into effect immediately, but will not apply to teachers already contracted with until next year, when new contracts are to be made.

Milburn, N. J. Board adopted a rule which requires that the three pupils that receive the highest general average each month be appointed as a color guard, to have charge of the American flag, belonging to the school. The chosen pupils are to wear a rosette of red, white and blue on the lapels of their coats. The pupil serving the oftenest as color guard during the year will be given a prize.

Chelsea, Mass. Following was adopted: Teachers who are absent from their schools from any other cause but sickness shall forfeit their salaries for the time of their absence, and if without the permission of the board, their places may be declared vacant by the board and filled accordingly, except that in case of death in a teacher's immediate family an absence of three days shall be permitted without loss of pay. Teachers whose illness necessitates their absence shall forfeit their salaries for such time of their absence in excess of 10 days during the school year. In case of absence, teachers shall give immediate notice in writing to the principal of the school, the superintendent and clerk of the board, giving the cause of their absence. They shall also immediately notify the

superintendent and clerk upon their return. Unless such notices are given, the teachers shall forfeit pay for the entire time of absence.

Cambridge, Mass. The following additional rules for janitors of the public schools were adopted: Smoking is forbidden in or about the school houses. The floors and stairs are to be scrubbed thoroughly at the beginning of each term. The walls, doors, bainters, seats, desks and all wood and iron in the school room are to be washed before the beginning of each term; or they may be wiped down with a damp cloth at shorter intervals. Before sweeping, the floors and stairs are to be sprinkled with dampened saw-dust, which is to be burned when the sweeping is finished. By order of the district police, no janitor of a steam heated school may leave the boiler for more than 30 minutes during the school session, on pain of forfeiting his license.

Philadelphia, Pa. Board adopted the following rule regarding substitute teachers: Hereafter each qualified substitute teacher will be required to register name and residence at the board of education, and from these a certain number will be selected who will be required to report at designated schools at 8.45 A. M. They will be required to wait until 10 A. M. and will receive fifty cents for this. If employed kindergarten teachers will get \$1 per day, teachers of primary and secondary grades \$1.50 and teachers of grammar grades \$1.75 per diem.

Toledo, O. A resolution forbidding teachers and pupils from buying and selling school supplies on the school premises passed.

St. Paul, Minn. Board adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That hereafter on the Mondays preceding the regular monthly meetings of the Board such principals and teachers as may be requested from time to time shall meet with the Board in Committee on schools for the purpose of establishing closer relationship between the Board and its teaching corps and for the general discussion of matters pertaining to the welfare of our schools.

Chicago, Ill. The following resolution has been introduced in the school board: Resolved, That no superintendent, principal nor supervisor of the public schools of Chicago shall engage in occupa-

tion other than that afforded by this board, and that violation of this order shall constitute sufficient cause for removal from service of this board.

Kansas City, Mo. The board of education directed that the custom of collecting contributions in the high schools from pupils for laboratory and other incidental expenses be discontinued.

Omaha, Neb. The order prohibiting high school cadets from smoking while in uniform is being strictly enforced.

Ansonia, Conn. Board adopted the following rule: Resolved, That in matters where it involves the hiring of teachers, janitors or any salaried officials final action be taken by the board. Previously the greater part of the work was done by the various committees without the consent of the board.

Portland, N. J. The board passed a resolution to the effect that pupils who have never attended school will be admitted only at the beginning of each term.

SOME SCHOOL BOARDS.

The severely economical board is generally penny-wise and pound-foolish, says A. W. Rankin. The result is that through the wiles of agents, the hundred dollars go for expensive apparatus when the teacher in the primary room has nothing but her hands to work with. Such boards save on the janitor's wages and pay large bills for repairs on the heating outfit. The political board appoints the janitor for his vote-getting ability. It selects the teachers from those who can do them good in election. The worst board of all is the one which appoints its own daughters to positions, that it may tap the treasury. I asked one principal why he did not ask for the dismissal of an incompetent teacher. He said that she was the daughter of a prominent member of the board and could secure his retirement five times before he could remove her once. However, I do not find many poor boards. Generally they are honest in wishing to advance the interests of the school. The trouble with some of the well-wishers is that they do not know how to do it and do not know that they do not know how. The only way I have seen to make a good school is to hire some one who knows how to do it and give him power to do it.



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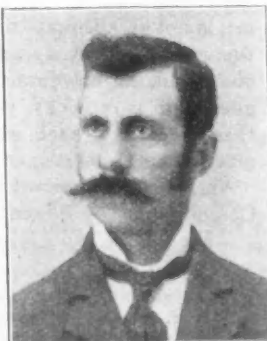
J. W. WATSON,
Supt. Turner Co.,
Parker, S. D.



ROBERT F. KERR,
Supt. Brookings County,
Brookings, S. D.



C. A. HORNING,
Co. Supt.,
Estelline, S. D.



C. W. DAUGHERTY,
Supt. Schools, Lake Co.,
Madison, S. D.



GEO. H. GRACE,
Supt. Buffalo County,
Duncan, S. D.



LAUS J. AGA,
Supt. Winnebago Co.,
Sioux Falls, S. D.



IRWIN D. ALLRICH,
Supt. Grant Co.,
Milbank, S. D.



W. W. GORTON,
Supt. Minor Co.,
Howard, S. D.

SCHOOL OFFICIALS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

AT JACKSONVILLE.

MEETING OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENTS, N. E. A.

The meeting was a success. The welcome was cordial, the attendance good, the weather fine, the hall accommodations poor, the hotels comfortable, and reasonable in price. Everybody was strengthened intellectually and physically — pleased with what he saw and heard.

The hotels lived up to the special rates made. This is commendable. The robberies perpetrated by the Hollenden at Cleveland and the Brown Palace at Denver have not yet been forgotten.

Among the cities who wanted the next year's meeting were Detroit, Chattanooga, and Indianapolis. The latter city will get it. Supt. Robinson, of Detroit, made a good speech in behalf of his city. Supt. Goss, of Indianapolis, made a happy talk which carried the audience.

The meetings were admirably conducted by Supt. Jones, of Cleveland. Supt. Denfield, of Duluth, acted as the secretary, assisted by Secretary Shepherd, of the N. E. A. Words of welcome were extended by Mayor Fletcher and State Superintendent Sheats.

Dr. Wm. T. Harris proved to be, as usual, a central figure, and in the discussions which followed his paper on Co-ordination, Correlation, and Concentration, he managed to ridicule his critics most severely. They in turn, headed by Prof. Lukens, did not become dismayed, but retorted lustily, feeling that the grand old man was permitted some license even at their expense.

On the "True Function of Supervision," Supt. C. A. Babcock, of Oil City, Pa., said: "The superintendence of all kinds of work divides itself into two parts—first, the object to be gained must be conceived; and, second, the means necessary to the attainment of the end must be used. The two functions of school supervision consist in the formation of a right ideal of education, and in the use to realize that ideal.

"The ideal accepted will determine to a high degree the character of all the means to reach the end, just as a knowledge of the destination will control even the first steps of a journey.

"Many, perhaps the majority, regard education as a value only for its utility, and would limit it to those subjects that are of immediate use in the practice of some craft, or to the knowledge that is essential to the carrying on of business.

"It is the function of the supervisor to use the means necessary to the realization of the ideal, or to organize courses of study, and to see that they are adapted to the varying capacities of children. This requires, first of all, a knowledge of children."

Supt. F. Truedley, of Youngstown, O., followed in discussion:

"The methods and the materials to be used must be considered. The material is the human mind.

The function of the teacher is divine. The work of rousing in the mind of the child the germ of power is a work divine. The great evil of supervision in this country is the placing in power of men whose positions are secured by political influence, and who are totally unfitted for their work. It is the association of teachers under the authority of supervisors who are mentally their inferiors. Better an army of deer, led by a lion, than an army of lions led by a deer. Education is the sensitizing of a soul to whatsoever things are great and good, come from whatever source they may.

"The great objective point of the supervisor's art and power must be the teacher, for whom he must have sympathy and to whom and whose work he must apply the law of compensation; to some are given gifts of intellect, so that they can 'rightly divine the word,' to others is given the power to apply truth. The supervisor, in common with the teacher, must dwell with children if he would receive perennial strength."

Supt. J. H. Phillips, of Birmingham, said:

"The supervisor must have ideals not only of books and methods, but also of administration. He must be a man of practical experience. He must have influence with his boards of education, for often the character of the work done by the board of education is determined by the character and force of the superintendent. By teachers' meetings he tries to increase the efficiency of his teachers; his chief purpose is to stimulate his teachers to a more energetic, thoughtful, and intelligent work through a better understanding of the child, and of the general principles that underlie successful teaching, to inspire them with a greater enthusiasm and love for the work, and to foster a stronger *esprit du corps*.

"Shall the superintendent present what he thinks to be the best method of teaching a certain subject, and insist that his teachers shall strictly follow his methods? Dare he, without the searching test of school room experience, insist that all of his teachers must sink their individuality, and rigidly follow his methods? Such a course would almost certainly invite failure, and would indicate on the part of the superintendent a sublime confidence in his own infallibility."

Discussions by Supt. E. C. Delano, of Chicago, and Supt. H. E. Kratz, followed.

Supt. W. S. Sutton, of Houston, Texas, spoke on Courses of Pedagogical Study. B. A. Hinsdale, treated Rural Education. He was followed in discussion by Supt. L. B. Evans, of Augusta, Ga.; Supts. W. W. Pendergast, Minn.; E. B. Prettyman, Maryland; N. C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania; H. G. Weimer, Allegany county, Md.; A. D. Worthington, Hartford county, Md.; Withcomb, of Lowell, Mass.; Henry Sabin, Iowa; Goss, of Indianapolis; and Bouton, of Pittsfield, Mass.

The subject chosen by Dr. W. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, was "The Necessity for Five Co-ordinate Groups in Course of Study."

He held that there were five independent groups of studies represented in the common elementary school, by arithmetic, geography, grammar, history, and literature.

"No one of these branches could be a substitute for any of the others, nor could any one of these groups be spared from the school education of the child without depriving the child of needed insight into the world in which he lives. Two of these

studies — arithmetic and geography — relate to nature; mathematics deals with the abstract laws of matter and motion, and treats of what is inorganic; while botany, zoology, and the like branches, which form the chief topics in geography, deal with life or biology. The method of studying living beings is different from that of



GEORGE J. LUCKEY,
Supt. Pittsburg, Pa.

studying matter and force. We study living beings, plants, and animals through evidences of purpose and doings; but matter and force are studied as mere quantities or externalities. Hence the quantitative study of nature in the form of mathematics, natural history, and chemistry, must not be carried over into biology. Nature has these two phases and two groups of studies for the school.

"In studies relating to man there are three groups. History shows us as individuals united into social wholes, or nations. It shows us how little selves can form big selves, and be mutually helpful. The big self, or nation, has the right of life and death over the individual, but in the main it is an institution that exists to help or aid each and all. The progress of human history is from the social whole that is all in all, while its citizens are merely zeros to the modern state with all of its freedom, so that each man reflects the state and realizes its power in his own independence.

"It is evident that the method of mathematics and physics is not a proper method for the study of history; nor is the method used in biology much better. Buckle, in his history of civilization, undertook to explain history through physical changes, and made far-fetched explanations without seeing the most obvious spiritual causes. In biology the whole animal or plant is not fully revealed in each part. The higher animals and plants show the greatest difference between parts and whole. But in history, it is the opposite—the lower types have the greatest difference between the social whole and the individual citizen. The progress in history is toward freedom of the individual and to social self-government.

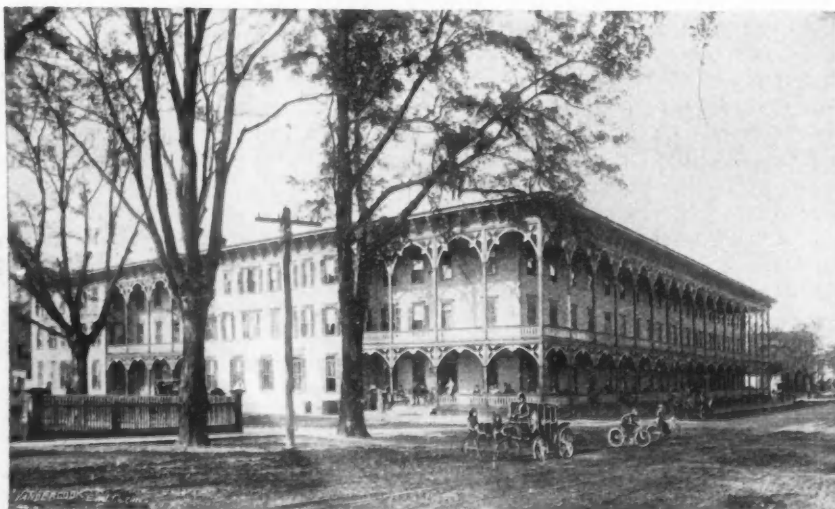
"In grammar and philosophy we have a fourth group of studies which study the structure of mind as revealed in language. Logic is a similar study, and psychology, too, belongs to this group. It demands a different method from history and biology or mathematics. It discriminates activities of the soul as expressed in language and in the functions of the parts of speech. The grammatical method is of no use in the study of history and literature, although of great importance to itself.

"Literature is the fifth of our co-ordinate branches, and requires a new method different from all the others; for it makes art structures, showing how the feelings in the soul rise into convictions, and then become deeds. It shows the deed returning on the doer. To praise a work of art, is not an adequate method of studying it. But the method of studying literature is not, on the one hand, an adequate method of studying language, or psychology, or history. It takes all of these branches, each studied in its own way, to give the child his proper school education.

Among those present were Wm. T. Harris, U. S. Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

J. Q. Emery, Wisconsin; D. M. Geeting, Indiana; W. D. Mayfield, South Carolina; John E. Massey, Virginia; A. B. Poland, New Jersey; C. R. Skinner, New York; J. R. Kirk, Missouri; Henry Sabin, Iowa; J. O. Turner, Alabama; Mrs. A. J. Peavy, Colorado; N. C. Schaeffer, Pennsylvania; O. T. Corson, Ohio; W. W. Pendergast, Minnesota; W. N. Sheats, Florida; T. B. Stockwell, Rhode Island; E. B. Prettyman, Maryland; H. R. Corbett, Nebraska; J. M. Carlisle, Texas; G. R. Glenn, Georgia.



HEADQUARTERS, DEPT. OF SUPERINTENDENTS, N. E. A.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

EX-STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

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Kentucky.—E. H. Mark, Louisville.
Minnesota.—C. B. Gilbert, St. Paul; C. M. Jordan, Minneapolis; R. E. Denfield, Duluth; Frank A. Weld, Stillwater; G. F. Kenaston, Mankato.
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Colorado.—Aaron Gove, Denver.
Missouri.—J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City; F. Louis Soladan, St. Louis.
Kansas.—Frank R. Dyer, Wichita.
Alabama.—J. H. Phillips, Birmingham; John D. Yerby, Mobile; C. L. Floyd, Montgomery.
Vermont.—Alfred Turner, Rutland.
New Jersey.—H. M. Maxon, Plainfield; Wm. N. Barringer, Newark.
Pennsylvania.—H. C. Missimer, Erie; B. F. Patterson, Pottsville.
Texas.—Alex Hogg, Fort Worth; W. S. Sutton, Houston; H. C. Pritchett, Huntsville.
Rhode Island.—H. S. Tarbell, Providence.
Ohio.—F. Treudley, Youngstown; L. H. Jones, Cleveland; C. C. Miller, Lima; W. T. Bushman, Van Wert; J. A. Shawan, Columbus.
Washington, D. C.—W. B. Powell.
Maryland.—H. A. Wise, J. E. McCahan, Baltimore.
Tennessee.—A. T. Barrett, Chattanooga.
Mississippi.—J. G. Dupre, Meridian.
Georgia.—G. G. Bond, Athens; D. Q. Abbott, Macon; Homer Wright, Columbus; J. S. Stewart, Marietta; L. B. Evans, Augusta; W. H. Baker, Savannah; W. R. Harper, Americus.
Canada.—J. L. Hughes, Toronto.
South Dakota.—E. J. Vert, Yankton.
North Carolina.—J. J. Blair, Winston; Logan D. Howell, Raleigh.
Virginia.—Bader, Staunton.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

W. R. Power, Marietta, Georgia; George J. Graham, Jasper, Florida; Francis R. Clair, College Point, New York.

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COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL MEN.

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(Continued on page 16.)

ADOPTION OF TEXT BOOKS.

Glastonbury, Conn. American system of music.
Newton, Mass. Hart's American epic and Labels' history of France for use in the high school and McLaughlin & Veazies' fourth music readers for use in the grammar school.
Malden, Mass. Gray's school and field book of botany.
Waltham, Mass. Young's elements of astronomy and Wood's natural history.
Auburn, N. Y. Collar & Daniel's beginners Greek composition, Avery's physics.
Schellsburg, Pa., McGuffey's alternate readers; Bloomfield, Pa., Swinton's language lessons; Ruscombanor, Pa., Spencerian copy books; Buckingham, Pa., Harper's readers; Solebury, Pa. Eggleston's stories of great Americans for little Americans; state normal school, West Chester, Pa., White's graded school register, Apgar's new plant analysis; Friends' school, Paolia, Pa., Milne's arithmetics, Eggleston's history U. S., Eggleston's stories of great Americans for little Americans, Cooper's natural history of animals; Warwick, Pa., Barnes' primary history; West Brandywine, Pa., Waddy's rhetoric; Ercildown academy, Ercildown, Pa., Townsend's shorter course in civil government, Harper's inductive Latin method; South Chester, Pa., Appleton's readers; Clifton Heights, Pa., Bartholomew's drawing; Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa., White's elements of pedagogy, White's graded school register; Friends' school, Plymouth Meeting, Pa., Milne's arithmetics; Frederick, Pa., Bartholomew's drawing; Frackville, Pa., Gray's botany. Bryant & Stratton's bookkeeping; Blythe, Pa., Townsend's analysis of civil government; Minersville, Pa., Harper & Tolman's Caesar.
Romulus, Mich., Rand-McNally's geography; Panton, Raub's grammars; Pownal, Dunglison's physiology, Ellsworth's new reversible writing books; Peru, new normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Raub's arithmetic and grammars; Peacham, new normal readers, Dunglison's physiology, Ellsworth's new reversible writing books; Pittsfield, new normal readers; Proctor, New normal readers, the Werner mental arithmetic; Putney, the Werner mental arithmetic; Ripton, new normal readers; Readsboro, Dunglison's physiology; Rupert, new normal readers; Ryegate, Dunglison's physiology; Richmond, Dunglison's physiology, Ellis' history, Ellsworth's new reversible writing books, Brown's elementary algebra; Randolph, new normal readers, Buckwalter's spellers, Dunglison's physiology; Rutland City, new normal readers, the Werner mental arithmetic; Rutland Town, new normal readers; Rockingham, Raub's grammars; Reading, new normal readers, Ellis' U. S. history, Brown's algebra, Raub's lessons in English; Royalton, new normal readers, Dunglison's physiology, the Werner mental arithmetic; Rochester, new normal readers, Werner mental arithmetic; Shoreham, Dunglison's physiology; Starksboro, new normal readers, Raub's grammars; Salisbury, Ellis' U. S. history, Werner mental arithmetic, Raub's practical grammar.
Chicago, Ill. No. 3 of the Sicilian series of music and song, completing the series, now in use.
East Des Moines, Ia. The national drawing course.
Stillwater, Minn. Frye's advanced geography.
Quincy, Mass. School Iliad by Seymour and published by Ginn & Co. was adopted as a text book for the high school.
Lynn, Mass. Gray's manual of botany.
Springfield, Mass. Walsh and Franklin arithmetics.
Philadelphia, Pa. Elements of geology, published by MacMillan & Co. To be used by teachers only.
Hutchinson, Kas. Rand McNally's geography.
Springfield, Mass. High school, Gibson's chart history of the civil war, Merry's fundamental studies in literature, Houghton, Mifflin & Co's masterpieces of British literature, Kelsey's Cicero's orations and letters, American book company's Viri Romani, also twenty copies of Dana's minerals and how to study them, thirty Comington's works of Virgil, thirty Peck and Arrowsmith's Roman life in Latin prose and verse, and thirty Merry's Homer's Odyssey. Fifty copies of every-day business were ordered for each grammar school having the eighth grade.
Allen's Hill, N. Y. Milne's arithmetic.
Connellsville, Pa. Roark's psychology.
Uniontown, Pa. Roark's psychology.
Westport, N. Y. Authorized physiology No. 1.
Cumbola, Pa. Townsend's Anal. civil government.
Metuchen, N. J. Milne's arithmetic.
Freehold, N. J. Fairy stories.
Oneida, N. Y. Authorized physiology Nos. I and II.
Perth Amboy, N. J. Natural speller.
Turtle Creek, Pa. Webster's Primary dictionary.
New Florence, Pa. Milne's Elements of arithmetic.
Taftville, Conn. Milne's arithmetic.
Red Bank, N. J. Milne's arithmetic.
Ellenville, N. Y. Pathfinder physiology No. 1.
College of City of New York. Cathcart's literary reader.
Morristown, N. J. Natural music primer.
Convent Station, N. J. Appleton's geography.
Port Richmond, N. Y. Kellogg's physiology No. 1; Pathfinder physiology No. 1.
Brooklyn, N. Y. Polytechnic Institute, Der Lindenbaum.
Ceshohocken, Pa. Natural music primer.
Allegany, N. Y. Authorized physiology Nos. I and 2.
Shewville, Conn. Harper's Third reader; Milne's arithmetic.
Stamford, N. Y. Authorized Physiology No. II.
Bergen, N. Y. Pathfinder's physiology, Nos. I, II and III.
Altoona, Pa. Swinton's Advanced Second reader.

St. Lawrence, Pa. Long's new language exercise, No. I.
Norwalk, Conn. Jepson's music, Nos. 3 and 4.
Hainesville, N. J. Milne's arithmetic; Swinton's geography; Authorized physiology, Nos. I and II; Watson's Complete speller; Spencerian Copy-Books.
Harrington, N. J. Milne's arithmetic; Maxwell's primary lessons.
Port Richmond, N. Y. K. and S's arithmetic, Nos. I and II.
Olean, N. Y. Pathfinder physiology No. I.
Fonda, N. Y. Authorized physiology, Nos. I and II.
W. New York, N. J. Stories for children.
Hinsdale, N. Y. Pathfinder physiology, Nos. I and II.
Fort Plain, N. Y. Authorized physiology, Nos. I and II.
Manlius, N. Y. Authorized physiology, Nos. I and II.
Ogdensburg, N. Y. Authorized physiology, Nos. I and II.
Collinsville, Conn. Watson's complete speller.
New Haven, Conn. Stories of great Americans; American life and adventure; Old Greek stories.
Caledonia, N. Y. Pathfinder physiology, No. II.
Brooklyn, N. Y. Eclectic primary U. S. history.
Shortsville, N. Y. Authorized physiology, Nos. I and II.
Montclair, N. J. Eaton's business forms; Gray's lessons in botany; Apgar's plant analysis.
Corry, Pa. Long's home geography.
Amsterdam, N. Y. Barnes' First and Second readers.
Bolivar, N. Y. Authorized physiology, Nos. I and II.
New York City, St. Rose's School. Monteith's lessons in geography; Barnes' primary U. S. history.
Goshen, N. Y. Milne's Standard arithmetic.
Springfield, Mass. Viri Romae.
Newark, N. J. Spencerian vertical cards.
Maridville, N. Y. Pathfinder physiology, Nos. I and II.
N. Y. City, Teachers' College. Tighe's Constitution.
Dayton, O. High school. White's geometry, Bowser's trigonometry, separate logarithms.
Malden, Mass. Gray's botany adopted for use in the high school.
Iowa City, Ia. Prof. T. H. Macbride's text-book on botany.
Philadelphia, Pa. Chamber's Encyclopedia.
Austin, Minn. Frye's geography.
Limes City, O. Dana's geology.
Martinez, Col. Price's arithmetic by grades with manual, Walsh's Higher and Elementary arithmetics.

TEXT BOOK NEWS.

Chicago, Ill. Committee on school management approved of Tarr's Geography and recommended the adoption of the same to the board.
Dayton, O. Board ordered Webster's dictionary.
St. Paul, Minn. More than 9,000 replies have been received at the office of the Supt. of schools to a circular letter sent the parents asking them to vote "no" or "yes" to the proposition for free textbooks. Eighty per cent. favored the proposition.
Escanaba, Mich. Frye's geographies will continue to be in use, the board deciding not to make a change.

AMONG PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS.

A. M. Edwards, at one time Supt. of Schools at Lewiston, Me., later of Pittsfield, and for about two years new state representative of Sheldon & Co., is now in charge of the New England office of the above firm, at 364 Washington Street, Boston.
Ex-County Supt. A. A. Weaver, of Webster City, Ia., has accepted a position with the Maynard, Merrill Co.
Kansas City, Kans. Superintendent Hanks has received a letter from P. N. Pemberton, of Heath & Co., congratulating him on the progress made by the students of the city schools in industrial drawing. The progress in this city during the past two years has been greater than in any schools in the country, in the opinion of Mr. Pemberton.
When John C. Ellis, of E. H. Butler & Co., observed the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL's office cat in the last issue, he looked particularly for editor. "Bruce has simply gone around the corner" said he by way of a solution, "to see a man." Correct Ellis. When H. T. Dawson, of the University Publishing Co., saw our cat's likeness he wired forth with that he would meet the office cat at Jacksonville. And he did.
C. E. Ricketts, formerly with the American Book Co., is with E. H. Butler & Co., traveling over Western territory.

A song entitled "There's Another Bright Star for Old Glory," was given by the University Publishing Co. to its patrons. The ubiquitous Dawson did the honors. The song was written apropos of Utah's admission into statehood and is dedicated to the public schools of America.

APPOINTIVE OR ELECTIVE BOARDS.

WHAT SHALL BE THE TERM OF SCHOOL BOARDS,
AND WHAT SIZE THEIR MEMBERSHIP?

The editor of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL sent out the following four questions to leading presidents of school boards in the United States, and herewith presents some of the communications received. The questions are the following:

1. Shall the members of school boards be appointed by the mayor or city council, or elected by the popular vote?
2. Shall the members of school boards represent the city at large or their respective wards or districts?
3. How large shall school boards be, or, in other words, how many members shall represent a school board for each 10,000 population?
4. How many years should their term of office cover?

Albert A. Stoll Esq., president of the school board of Louisville, Ky., says:

In answer to your first interrogatory, permit me to state that my experience in connection with the public schools of this city, and my observation in other cities, prompts me to say that I am unalterably opposed to the appointment of school boards by any one, and am decidedly of the opinion that the only proper way to elect members of school boards, is by the people.

This opinion is not only based upon my experience and observation since directly connected with the public schools, but from my experience and observation, while a member of the state government as well as municipal government of Louisville. For two terms I was a member of the legislature of Kentucky; for six years thereafter a member of the general council of the city of Louisville; and for nearly five years a member of the board of trustees of the public schools of this city; and I hope I will not be considered egotistical when I say I feel that I have been sufficiently connected with every legislative branch of the state and municipal government to speak advisedly upon this point.

It, clearly, was the aim of our forefathers to bring the officers of our government as near as possible to the people, and avoid a centralization of power, and this has been the policy of our government ever since; it is also desired by all true friends of education, to remove the school from political influence as far as possible.

This question was fully discussed and considered during a session of the legislature of Kentucky by a committee appointed to revise the school laws of Kentucky, of which committee I had the honor to be a member. This discussion was not alone confined to members of the committee, but the doors were open to all those friends of education who desired to take part in the discussion.

The offices of the mayor as well as of the city council, are necessarily political offices, and it would be a dangerous precedent to place the patronage of the schools and their control in the hands of the mayor or councilmen, however honest they may be. Especially is this true, if the mayor and council should be composed of persons not favorable to the public school system. The danger of making a mistake in the selection of school boards through the mayor or general council, is far greater than the danger of the people making a mistake.

So jealous is the state of Kentucky of her public schools, that she has never allowed the management of the schools to pass from under her immediate control, and the school boards of Kentucky are state officers, and are in no way under the control of any branch of the municipal government. This is a wise provision and one of which the state of Kentucky may justly be proud.

In answer to your second interrogatory, I unhesitatingly say "No." If the school boards represent the city at large, it is reasonable to presume that they would also be elected from the city at large, and if this is allowed, there is nothing to prevent the entire board from being elected from one particular locality in the city; and as members of the school boards, are generally not paid for their services, great would be the danger of schools in the outer districts and far away from the center of the city, receiving comparatively little attention. But if the boards are elected by districts, the wants of each district would be more generally supplied.

Municipalities are inhabited by many different classes of people and if each district is allowed a local representation, it is but fair to presume that the representative elected by the people in the district in which the representative lives, is more familiar with the class and kind of children, than the representative who may be selected from another part of the city, who is not acquainted with the people, not familiar with the kind and class of people who inhabit the various districts he represents, and as much of the success of the school depends upon the members of the board of education or board of trustees, as it is called in our city, it is impossible for the members of the board to be as familiar with the wants of remote school districts, as he is with the wants of the people of the district in which he resides. Some of the schools, if the boards are elected from the city at large, might receive all attention, and the remote district or schools

which are not easily of access, are in danger of receiving little or no attention.

In order to have successful schools, it must be admitted that many things are necessary, and these necessities can be better supplied when the trustee or member of the school board, lives in the district for which he is elected, than if the board or members thereof are elected from the city at large.

It is very necessary, for the proper success of the school, that the teacher shall have proper encouragement from those who compose the governing board. If the board is elected from the city at large, and not from each respective district, it is not reasonable to believe or suppose that the trustees of the board will visit all the schools and familiarize themselves, and come in as close communication with the principal and teachers of the school as they would were they residents of the district from which they were elected.

In answer to your third interrogatory, permit me to state that in my opinion, every five thousand persons should have one representative in the school board.

Louisville has a population of two hundred thousand (200,000) people. The city is divided into seven school districts; each district being entitled to two representatives in the school board. Until a few years ago, Louisville was divided into twelve districts and each district was entitled to two representatives in the school board. So, you will see that at one time, the school board was composed of twenty-four (24) members, and now only fourteen (14) members. I think the change was a mistake, and believe that a further reduction would be materially detrimental.

In answer to your fourth interrogatory, permit me to say that I believe the longer the term of office of the members of the school board, the better. The American people are alive to the importance of selecting members of their school boards from among their best citizens. It requires some time to become familiar with the duties of the office of a member of the school board, and the services will be better and more effectually rendered as the member grows older in his office, and becomes more generally acquainted therewith.

In conclusion, permit me to state that in my humble opinion, it would be a most dangerous precedent to take from the people the elective power of their school boards or school trustees, and place that power in the hands of one or a few men. It is but natural to suppose that a mayor who is elected by any political party or faction will be favorable to his own party or faction in the appointment of his school trustees; and if there is any branch of our great government which more than any other, should be kept from the control of political parties or factions, that branch is the school system.

The educational branch of our government is the most important branch. To elect the members of the school board by the people and by the districts, brings the people nearer to the schools than by any other system. The people then feel a greater safety in the education of their children, and any difference which may arise between the teacher and parents can be more equitably adjusted. Then, the teacher can feel more independent, and that his position does not depend upon the election of A or B as mayor or C or D as a member of the general council of the city. And the encouragement which every teacher needs will be greater and have a more desirable effect. It is unfortunately true that in many instances where the power is lodged in one or a few persons, to distribute the patronage that public school teachers do not feel as independent as they really should be. It is all important to the success of every school that each teacher thereof should feel that he or she is independent of any and all political factions, and while it is unfortunately true that many teachers do not receive the encouragement deserved or the assistance of the patrons which they desire, and are justly entitled to, these necessities would be less if the governing board of the schools owed allegiance to some one of the various parties or factions.

It is a well settled law that all teachers, while the schools are in session and while the pupil is under his or her control, stand in loco parentis. The wisdom of this law certainly will not be questioned by any lover of education; and what to me seems more important than any other thing, is that the rights of the teacher be respected and that harmony of action between the teacher and parent be universal. Too much of the parent's duty to the child at home is expected to be performed by the teacher, and if the parent should happen to be a member of the successful party who has succeeded in electing its mayor or council, it is easy to see the disadvantage at which the teacher might be placed.

What Omaha Says.

J. O. Rhoades, president school board Omaha, Nebraska, says:

I am of the opinion that members of school boards should be elected by a popular vote. The only argument in favor of their being appointed by the mayor or city council, as advanced by the advocates of that theory, is the fact that it would, to a certain extent, do away with the political feeling in the school board, making the board less partisan than if elected by the people. As the office of mayor and city council is a political office, whose aspirants are elected by the people, and who are under political promises and pledges, made during the heat and battle of an exciting campaign, and who are in duty bound to carry out their promises made to political workers of all description, I am unable to see that a school board so appointed would be any less partisan than if they had been elected by the people. The people support the schools and the people should say who they prefer to manage them. If they choose to elect

men who have no further interest in the schools except to further their political ends, by being members of the school board, they (the people) are alone to blame and have the remedy (the ballot) in their hands which they can use to elect men who are non-partisan, competent and qualified if they so elect.

I believe that members of school boards should represent the city at large instead of any particular ward or district and that they should be elected at large.

Do not think that the number of members of a school board can be proportioned according to the population of the city. The board should consist of not less than three members and not more than nine. A city of the size of Omaha, with 140,000 people should have a school board of five members instead of fifteen as at present. Cities like New York, Boston, and Chicago, the maximum of nine members. More work can be successfully and more expeditiously accomplished by a smaller number and there is less political strife and less feeling engendered by differences of opinions.

Their term of office should be for five years. In a shorter term a member hardly becomes thoroughly acquainted with the details of the work and the needs and necessities of the schools, before his term expires and some one else is elected, who of course is not as well qualified as the man he succeeds, as far as experience is concerned, and the schools lose the benefit of the knowledge and experience the former member would have given them had he continued in office.

From Kansas City, Missouri.

The following was received from R. L. Yeager, Esq., president of the Kansas City, Missouri, board of education, the school official who last year stood out so manfully against religious bigotry and hatred. He says:

1. I am strongly opposed to the appointment of members of boards of education by the mayor or city council. I think members should be elected by the people, and nominations should be made by the people, and such nominations should be as far removed from partisanship as possible.

2. I am a firm believer in small school boards; I shall say six members for every one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, or less, and the members should be nominated and elected from the city at large, as members should feel that they represent the entire district and not some particular locality. By this method you select better men. Members should be elected for four or six years, and so arrange the terms that two go out every two years, thus leaving your board organized by old members. In general terms my idea of school boards is to divorce them absolutely from politics and sectarianism. I am well aware this is no easy task, as we have politicians ever striving to inject politics into school management, as it can be made a power, if so directed, to further a man's political ambition.

Select business men who have no political aspirations for members of the board of education, and it will be found that the schools advance correspondingly. In Missouri, school districts in cities are absolutely independent of municipal government. School districts levy and collect their own taxes, and are not dependent upon the whims of city councils. It is not politics, but business ideas you need in school management. Let every employe, from superintendent to day laborer, feel that it is merit that counts, and not political sympathy or party affiliation that wins a position.



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FIRST WARD SCHOOL BUILDING, AUSTIN, MINN.

PHOTO BY C. H. DAVIS.

Cost, \$10,000.

From Elmira, New York.

Judge Edgar Denton, president of the board of education, Elmira, New York, says:

I can only answer your questions from the experience we have had in the city of Elmira. We elect one school commissioner from each of five school commissioner districts, and appoint four by the mayor and council. This arrangement has worked as well as any. My judgment is, that this way of constituting the board is the best. It is well to have members elected by the people at large from the different districts, who will be known to the people of the district as their representatives. On the other hand, the appointment by the mayor and council of nearly an equal number, gives tone and character to the board. The term of two years, for which our members are elected, seems to be a very satisfactory period, as good men are always returned as long as they are willing to act. In my judgment a small board is preferable to a large one. A board of nine members is large enough for business, and not so unwieldy as to prevent rapid movement. When party politics does not enter to any extent in the formation of the board, one method of appointment would be as good as another. Another benefit coming from election of members direct by the voters is, that it keeps alive an interest among the voters in the school questions and in the management of the schools.

From St. Joseph, Missouri.

Dr. E. A. Donelan, president of the board of education, at St. Joseph, Missouri, expresses the following views on the subject:

1. Shall the school boards be elected by popular vote, or appointed by mayor or city council? I think it is preferable to elect by popular vote.
2. Shall boards be elected by the city at large, or by wards? I think it preferable to elect by the city at large. When elected by wards the members are inclined to work for their own districts and lose sight of the city at large. Each member wants a good school house in his ward.
3. How large should school boards be, etc.? A city of the size of St. Joseph, between sixty and seventy thousand, should have about seven members including the president, and one in addition to every fifteen or twenty thousand.
4. Term of office. Our board, consisting of six members, is elected for two, four, and six years; two elected at each biennial election. The republicans select one-half, and the democrats the other. The names selected by each convention are placed on the republican and democratic tickets. This is what we call a non-partisan ticket and it is so, in fact. Neither politics or religion is considered. The best person for the position alone being aimed at. I should have said our six members were all elected at the same time in accordance with an act of the legislature recently passed, removing sixteen members, or legislating them out of office. After our election we drew lots for the two, four and six year terms, and elected a president from the members. I think, however, it would be preferable to have seven members, in order to avoid having a tie vote now and then as we have in our boards at the present time. I think for a city, say of seventy thousand, seven members would be about the proper number. These are about my views in brief, on the questions you propose.

From Erie, Penn.

Mr. J. H. Williams, president of the board of education, at Erie, Pa., expresses the following opinions:

I would say that in my opinion it is best to elect members of the school board by popular vote. The public schools belong to the people, and those who are to manage them in their behalf should stand as near as possible to

the people. Directors appointed by the mayor or city councils would, eventually, be appointed on political considerations, and thus the school board would become a tender to the city municipal machine. Nothing would be more detrimental to the real interests of the schools of the people. The finances of the board should also be under the control of the board itself. Should members of boards be appointees of councils or mayor, the financial resources of the board would be inevitably hampered and crippled. Politics should not enter into the appointment or election of school directors in any degree.

In reply to the second question, I think members of boards should represent the city at large, and feel that the interests of schools in one portion of the city are the interests of the schools in their own wards. Ward directors are very apt to ignore the interests of schools in other wards and secure as much as possible the largest benefits for their own schools. This sectional feeling is itself an injury to the welfare of public schools. All schools should be alike to all directors.

In reply to your third question, I think that in a city of ten thousand there should not be more than five, or possibly six directors. A large board of directors is more easily influenced and controlled from the outside than a small board, because in all boards, at all times, two or three members control the policy of the board on all questions, and the rest follow.

The city of Erie, having a population of 50,000, is divided into six wards. The school board consists of eighteen members, three from each ward, who are elected for three years. The term of one member from each ward expires each year, and six are elected, one from each of the six wards, respectively, to fill vacancies. The city constitutes but one school district; and directors are only voted for in their respective wards, but represent the city at large. The disposition of the people at present is to ignore the question of politics, and so get the best man for the place. If a new school building is needed it does not matter what ward it is in, all the members feel that it is a necessity, and vote for its erection as of equal benefit to the schools of their own ward.

From Sioux City, Iowa.

Hon. F. C. Hills, president of the Sioux City, Ia., board of education, who made a hit a year ago by presenting at the school directors' convention, one of the ablest papers ever read at a similar meeting, says:

Our board of education is elected by popular vote of the people, and I believe it gives better satisfaction than it would to have it made an appointive office to be filled by appointment by mayor or city council.

Our board is elected regardless of any such party or ward, and anything that would bring such matters into the public schools, would be detrimental to their interest. Each member of our board is a member at large for the whole city, and not to represent especially the individuality or nationality of any particular section.

Our board is composed of six members; if any change, it should be made an odd number, five or seven. Such a number of members, having the interest of the schools at heart,



GINN & CO'S NEW PUBLISHING AND PRINTING PLANT, BOSTON.

can do as good and effective work as a larger number for any city in Iowa, Milwaukee, Chicago, and such large cities might need something different or a larger board.

I would not favor a term of office of less than three years; and if the board consisted of five members would favor electing one each year and make the term five years. Make our schools American. Foreigners come here because it is American ideas, ways, and principles, they wish to live under, and benefits to enjoy. If it were not so, they would not come, or at least the better class of them. And when creed, sect, locality, or politics, enters into the make-up of a school board, such things become the central ideas, around which the school board hovers, and the interest of the schools is not made the central object of their work.

From Binghamton, New York.

J. E. Rogers, president of the board of education, of Binghamton, N. Y., presents the following ideas:

I am glad to give you my judgment on the question asked for. I believe them to be vital to the best management of our schools. First, I believe as a rule we would have better boards appointed by the mayor than if elected by the city council or the people, providing always that the terms of office be so arranged that the mayor could not change the majority of the board during one term of office. I am not advancing this plan here, for I do believe our people will give up their hold on our schools. I believe the next best plan is to elect members of our school boards from the city at large, rather than from wards or districts, and a board of twelve, with the mayor, I believe to be large enough for any city. Term of office, four years and three year, elected each year. I would keep school boards as free from politics as possible, and in nominating persons to the office would have it done by friends of our schools, securing the consent of those willing to take the office (and of course there could be no limit to this number), notify the secretary of the board and make it his duty to advertise these names at least five days in two local papers previous to the election, and no persons allowed to run for such office whose names have not been so advertised; this would shut out the political caucus.

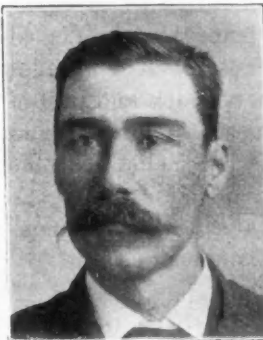
From Charleston, S. C.

Charles H. Simonton, chairman of the city board of school commissioners, says:

The school board of the city of Charleston, consists of ten members; six of these are elected from six school districts, each district electing its own commissioner, at an election held when the mayor and city council are elected, and for a term of four years. Four other members of the board are appointed by the governor, two of these upon the recommendation of the trustees of the college of Charleston, and two upon the recommendation of the trustees of the high school of Charleston. These four appointed members of the board are almost permanent, for they are always recommended for re-appointment. The members elected from the school districts are frequently changed. This mode of election and appointment has worked with perfect success. It keeps upon the board experienced men, and every four years infuses in the board new blood. This city has about 60,000 inhabitants. Three white schools, a normal school, and two colored schools. The school attendance is about 6,000. The colored element predominating a little. As I have said, the system works successfully, and the actual results of experience are worth all the theory in the world.



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St. James, La.



ALEX. HUTCHINSON,
Parish Superintendent,
Ott's Mills, La.



JOHN MARKS,
Parish Supt.,
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Princ. High School,
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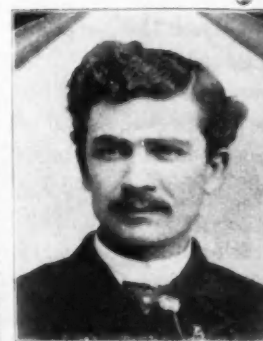
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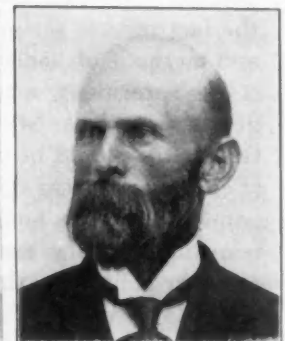
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SCHOOL OFFICIALS OF LOUISIANA.

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO

SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

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We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards and Teachers abreast with the time.

ELECTIVE OR APPOINTIVE BOARDS.

The question whether school boards should be appointed by the mayor or the city council, or whether they should be elected by popular vote, is ably discussed in another column by the presidents of boards of education of the leading cities in this country. Inasmuch as various reform propositions are now before state legislatures, these opinions are timely and important. They are certainly interesting.

SELECTION OF A PRESIDENT.

The Spring elections will bring new men into many boards of education throughout the United States. Many of these board members are chosen by popular vote upon party lines, and, consequently, the school boards are organized upon the same basis. This means the selection of a president or chairman for political reasons, who in turn is apt to be guided in the make-up of his committees by these same reasons.

Where this practice is in vogue it must be deplored. Its eradication is difficult and its remedy usually lies with the law givers of the state.

When, however, political influence and favoritism is practiced in school boards appointed or elected upon non-partisan lines, the fact reflects seriously upon the purposes and methods of such a board.

The president, whose position is of the greatest importance in the organization of the board, should be chosen upon the basis of character, fitness and experience, and upon none other. The honor is great and often tempting, but the man who stoops to party deals in achieving the same is not worthy to be elevated.

The president who owes his elevation and length of service in the school board to eminent fitness and a high standing in the community, can make his committee appointments in an untrammelled manner, placing his members where they can render

best service. The working efficiency of a school board is thus best secured by selecting the right man for president or chairman.

SELECTING SCHOOL HOUSE PLANS.

The time of year has arrived when school boards usually begin to choose school sites and select school house plans, either for enlargement or for new structures. Among the duties of school board members there, perhaps, is none more important than the school house problem, or one which has the closer scrutiny of the tax-payer.

In the selection of school house plans it is safe to say that the selection of the architect should be the initial step. Architecture, the same as other branches, has run into specialism, and it may be considered fortunate that this is so. The architect who makes a specialty of planning churches and theatres will build better churches and theatres than one that follows general architectural work.

A modern school house should be planned by an architect who makes school houses his special study. The progress made in the art of designing, planning and supervising the construction of school buildings is decisive, and at this time the best should be obtained. It is the cheapest in the end.

The exterior design of a school house is largely a matter of taste. A handsome and dignified structure will, however, do much in elevating the taste of the community and in strengthening local pride.

The real importance lies in the interior arrangement and appointments. In a practical division of space in keeping with present and future requirements, the principal labors of a building committee are confined. The advantage of one plan, the beauties of another, the attractiveness of still another are presented. The persuasion and pull of a local architect against the finished and superior plans of the specialist become factors. Under such conditions only the strong, fearless and loyal school board member arrives at correct conclusions, and formulates a wise decision.

Some general rules must be observed. The modern school house must provide for wide halls and stair cases, ventilated cloak rooms, an economical heating system, perfect ventilation, ample and correct lighting, ready access to all class rooms, convenient exits, sanitary closets and serviceable blackboarding. The range of necessities is not covered unless a system of heat regulation is provided. This is strictly in the interests of economy. Venetian blinds, too, are no longer considered a luxury. The efficiency and general order of the school room is greatly facilitated by an electric program clock system. A recitation or assembly room should be in every building having four or more class rooms.

An ill-arranged structure is always an expensive one. With the proper exercise of care and judgment the various requirements can be embodied in new school build-

ings without overstepping the bounds of economy and common prudence.

PUNISHING TEACHERS.

In the volume of information sent us each month by our correspondents from all parts of the United States, we frequently find reported the arrest of some teacher by police authorities. News of this kind is hardly within the scope of this journal, and is therefore not published. Again, we do not wish to add to the humiliation of some unfortunate teacher.

Upon inquiry we find that these arrests are numerous. They are prompted by the parents of children who have been subjected to corporal punishment. In a few instances the teachers have resorted to brutality in administering the punishment. However, in most cases the pupils have simply received a sound thrashing. In presenting this information, there is nothing startling except it be the fact that teachers so brought before the courts are almost invariably fined or severely reprimanded. Out of this it must be seen that the courts of the country do not as a rule uphold corporal punishment in the schools. It is held that to the parent is accorded the sole right to administer chastisement, and teachers who assume to correct children in this manner are liable to the charge of assault. Aside from the general proposition whether corporal punishment shall be administered in the schools or not, it certainly follows that in any legal contest over the question the teacher is not upheld. This in itself ought to be sufficient reason to abolish corporal punishment in the schools.

The school board may adopt rules by which chastisement is sanctioned, and may even designate to what extent this may be carried out. When the teacher, however, is confronted in the courts with the charge of assaulting a child, the sympathies, as a rule, go with the latter. The teacher is not only subjected to the humiliation of being charged with brutality, but is punished the same as one would be who has been found guilty of ordinary assault and battery.

The opposition with which school boards meet on the part of teachers when attempting to abolish corporal punishment will in time allay itself, if the courts of the country continue in their present attitude.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND TEACHERS.

During the past month several school boards gave receptions to their teachers, in which the citizens of the respective communities took part. These receptions have apparently increased in recent years as their desirability is gradually becoming recognized.

To bring together members of school boards and teachers upon a social level promotes a fraternal spirit, the value of which cannot be ignored. The participation of the public in these gatherings lends a warmer interest in educational affairs, and

therefore ought to be encouraged. The support is at all times to be enlisted in the welfare of a school system, and without support little can be accomplished. The attendance of a few interested citizens at a school board meeting, where vexatious problems are discussed and where debates become of necessity heated and awkward, or warped newspaper reports, does not always tend towards that confidence that is desirable and even necessary.

The gathering of school board members, teachers and laymen, supplies that warm spirit, that special interest in the educational growth and advancement of a community. Let school boards promote these gatherings.

The leading Herbartians in this country are Col. Francis W. Parker, Chas. De Garmo, G. Stanley Hall, Frank M. and Chas. McMurray and O. T. Bright.

AMONG BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Mashalltown, Ia. Supt. C. P. Rogers has resigned owing to the action of the school board in reducing the appropriations for the high school.

Chicago, Ill. A resolution by Mr. Rosenthal was introduced in the board, that no employe of the board should be given more than one week's leave of absence without the consent of the board.

St. Louis, Mo. A special committee has been appointed to investigate charges of corruption made by members of the school board against one another.

Plainfield, N. J. Board received a communication from the Friends' Society protesting against the military drill that has been introduced in the schools.

Canon City, Col. Benjamin Radcliffe, the slayer of the entire school board of the Jefferson district, Park County, has been hanged.

Pawtucket, R. I. Board ordered the essays of the graduation exercises bound and placed in the Public Library.

Youngstown, O. The Board of Education has decided that all single tax literature shall be barred from the school libraries.

Winona, Minn. The board thinks kindergartens are too expensive an addition and wants to do away with them.

Philadelphia, Pa. The Girls' High School Committee have requested the City Council to empower the Board of Education to employ the services of a physician at the school.

Kansas City, Mo. J. Scott Harrison, the Democratic brother of the ex-President, has been elected a member of the school board.

Delavan, Wis. Several high school students were expelled for putting cayenne pepper in the fan that sends air through the ventilators of the building. The whole school was effected and the eyesight of the engineer was nearly destroyed when he was looking for the cause of the trouble.

Rochester, N. Y. Board is considering the question of introducing the German system of physical culture.

Boston, Mass. A petition, signed by prominent citizens, was presented to the Board of Education to consider a bill to be presented to the Legislature prohibiting the distribution of photographs in packages of cigarettes, and if possible lend its endorsement to the Legislature for the passage of such a law.

Traverse City, Mich. Teachers have been forbidden to dance, and now the teachers and liberal portion of the community are up in arms over the action.

Philadelphia, Pa. At a meeting of the board's Committee on Grammar, Secondary and Primary schools, a strong protest was made against the public schools being closed on election day.

AMONG THE TEACHERS.

Chicago. The movement to make a radical reduction in teachers' salaries was not successful. School teachers under contract with the school board of Chehalis, Wash., are prohibited by an order issued by the board from dancing or playing cards.

Baltimore. Civil service rules have been adopted for the school system.

Taunton, Mass. The mayor in his annual address requests the board of education to hire only those teachers whose education the city paid for.

Abilene, Kan. At the State Teachers' Association meeting a taxation bill was unanimously passed. The bill provides that the county superintendent shall present to the county commissioners in July, a certified statement showing the grand total months of school taught by legally qualified teachers in the county, not counting districts where less than six months of school has been held. A county school tax shall be levied sufficient to supply each district with not less than \$15 or more than \$25 for each month of school taught by a legally qualified teacher. This sum so raised is to be apportioned as is the state school tax, and districts can add to the same as much as they please from their own district levy.

Benton Harbor, Mich. State Superintendent Pattengil, at the teachers' institute held in this city, asked the teachers to write this sentiment in their note books: "He who never makes any mistakes never makes anything." He said the four qualifications necessary for a successful teacher are "knowledge of what," "knowledge of how," "gumption," "grimp." The latter expression, he said, means the spirit in which the work is done.

Drexel, Mo. Henry Foust, a teacher in the Prairie View school, died from injuries inflicted by two sixteen year old pupils.

Kansas City, Mo. The Northwest Teachers'

Association at Mexico decided against the proposed constitutional amendment changing the school age from six to five years.

State Superintendent Sabin, of Iowa, believes that the appointment and discharge of teachers should be upon the recommendation of the superintendent, with the consent of the board.

The Iowa State Teachers' Association passed a resolution stating that the welfare of Iowa schools demands that the legislature pass a law abolishing the rural independent and sub-districts and enact a law establishing the township district system.

WOMEN AND SCHOOL BOARDS.

San Francisco, Cal. A movement to place a woman on the school board is on foot.

West Chester, Pa. The woman candidate for school director was defeated.

Portland, Me. The ladies are working up public sentiment in favor of women school board members.

Perry, N. Y. Mrs. Mary J. Olin has been elected president of the board of education.

SCHOOL BOARD CONVENTIONS.

Pittsburg, Pa. At the State School Directors' Convention twenty-five counties were represented by 100 directors, three of whom were ladies.

Atlantic, Ia. The school directors of Cass Co., met and organized "The Rural School Directors Educational Council." The following officers were elected: H. B. Newcomb, Pres.; J. F. Engle, Vice-Pres.; G. W. Franklin, Sec'y; and F. C. Smith, Treas. The objects of this council are to make its deliberations helpful: 1st, In unifying the school work of the entire county. 2d, In promoting a more judicious and economical expenditure of public money so far as applied to hiring teachers and purchasing school apparatus. 3d, In promoting the growth of a demand for a more cultured teacher of children. 4th, In giving a more hearty recognition of and in fostering a longer contract term for proficient and uniformly successful teachers. 5th, In awakening the township and district officers to a more vivid realization of the difference between a good school and a poor school—that the former is an economical school and that the latter is at all times a very extravagant or uneconomical school, and to point out some of the helpful methods to improve them. 6th, In such other ways as from time to time may present themselves.

Drexel, Mo. Henry Foust, a teacher, was beaten to death by two pupils.

Uniontown, Pa. The principals say that five-sixths of the boys are cigarette smokers, and the Board will act.

Milwaukee, Wis. On Lincoln's birthday the East Side High School subscribed \$112 for the Milwaukee Soldiers' monument, and the students have a project by which they expect to raise as much again.

FREE TEXT-BOOKS.

Chicago. The City Council has moved for free text-books.

Hagerstown, Me. The free text-book system is opposed by Prof. Pearson.

Kankakee, Ill. The State Convention of Supervisors and County Commissioners pronounced in favor of free text-books.

Chicago. Labor unions favor free text-books.

Maryland. The passage of the free text-book bill now pending will mean an expense of \$150,000 for books.

Ohio. A bill has been introduced in the legislature to make the free text-book law mandatory instead of optional.

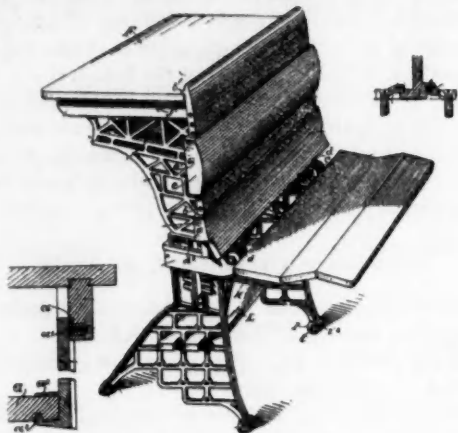


A CONDITION IN NEW YORK CITY.

—N. Y. Journal.

NEW THINGS.

RECENT INVENTIONS IN SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.
SCHOOL DESK. Charles B. Towle, Vallejo, California.



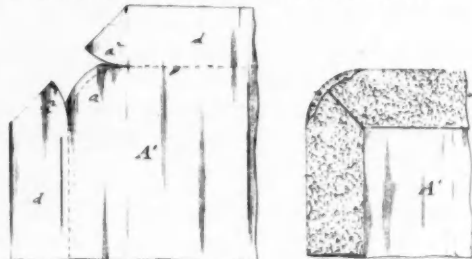
In a school desk, the combination of the seat having the seat irons, the clevises or brackets to which the seat irons are hinged, the cross piece having the arms extending down into the clevises, the front piece of the desk, and a sliding permanent connection between the cross-piece and the front piece comprising catches on one piece adapted to engage the other piece whereby the cross-piece may be raised and lowered on the front piece and remain with it.

STUDENT'S CHAIR. Hetta E. Hunter, Washington, D. C.

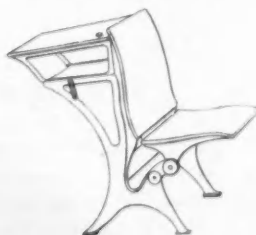


The inventor has merely patented the design for a student's chair, suitable for colleges, etc.

COVER FOR BOOKS. Charles L'Enfant, Philadelphia, Pa., assignor to Celestine L'Enfant, New York, N. Y.



A blank for flexible covers of books, provided with narrow, arc-shaped corner-pieces in recesses formed in corners, and side-pieces provided with straight outer ends each at an angle of forty-five degrees to the longitudinal edge of the side, and with inwardly-curved edges extending from said straight outer ends to the folding line of the said pieces, the portions of the side-pieces bounded by said straight outer edges and the curved edges extending beyond the corner-pieces.

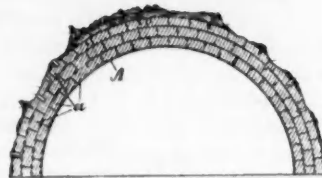


SCHOOL SEAT AND DESK. Seymour W. Peregrine, Grand Rapids, Mich., assignor to the Grand Rapids Seating Company, same place.

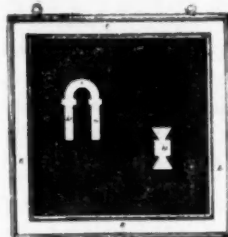
The inventor has simply secured a patent on the design showing school desk and seat.

GLOBE, AND METHOD OF MAKING SAME. Thomas Jones, Chicago, Ill.

As a new article of manufacture, a model of the earth, having a backing formed of a number of pieces united by glue or other material soluble in water, a covering arranged thereon and corresponding in outline to the outline of the land portions of the earth, said covering and the uncovered portions of the backing being treated to topographically represent the earth.



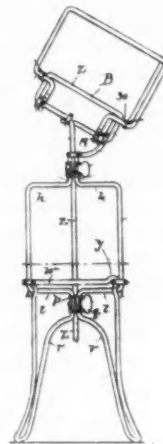
EDUCATIONAL APPLIANCE. Jas. B. Lord, Radcliffe, England, assignor to James T. Horridge, Philadelphia, Pa.



An educational apparatus, consisting of a plate having an adhesive and elastic facing and a frame in which the edges of the plate are seated, in combination with blocks adapted to be detachably fastened to said face by contact therewith.

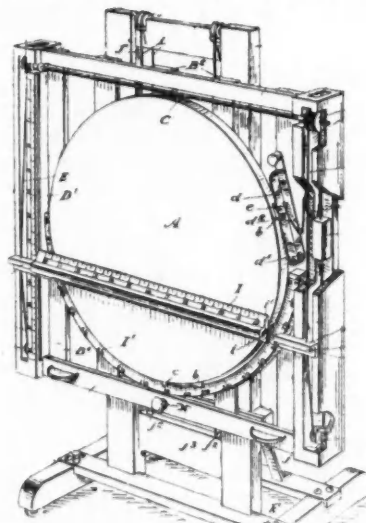
BOOK HOLDER. Sidney B. Moody, Harwich, Mass.

In a book holder the body comprising the standards, *b*, and legs, *d*, the clamp pivots; the locking rods; the holder-proper comprising the back-rest and spring tensioned jaws; a stop for said jaws; and the rod, *z*, supporting said holder-proper all being combined and arranged.

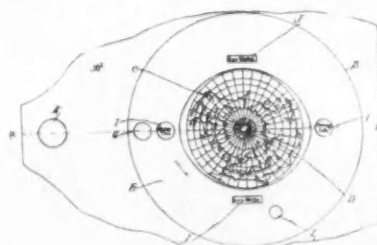


BLACKBOARD. Samuel J. Laughlin and James Hough, Guelph, Canada.

The combination with the blackboard, *A*, rotably supported in an open frame having hollow end posts, of a rule connected at each end to cords in the open front of the posts, pulleys journaled in the rod extending across the top of the frame through the posts, the cords being wound a couple of times around the pulleys and the opposite ends of the cords being provided with weights.

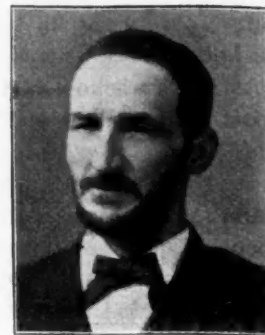


ASTRONOMICAL CHART. Levi W. Yaggy, Lake Forest, Ill.



In an astronomical chart, a framework contain-

ing an opening; a representation of the earth upon a plate behind said opening; an annular ring provided with an elliptical opening revolvable in said opening and containing further openings to exhibit words descriptive of the tides printed upon the aforesaid plate at appropriate intervals; a representation of the moon in said ring, the whole so constructed that as the ring rotates the revolution of the moon about the earth, the consequent tides and the words descriptive of those tides are disclosed in appropriate conjunction.



HON. W. S. THOMSON.
Newly elected Pres. School Bd.,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE BIBLE AND THE SCHOOLS.

Kansas City, Mo. The board has taken no action on the bible question.

Burlington, Ind. Supt. Bell was dismissed by the board for scoffing at the bible.

Chicago. A resolution purporting to come from more than 100 trade unions, lodges, Unitarian churches, gymnastic, military, and singing societies protesting against its use in the schools has been sent to the board of education.

New York. State Supt. Skinner has decided that school houses cannot be used for religious worship.

E. Liverpool, O. The patriotic orders are making strong efforts to induce the board to have the bible read in the schools in a systematic manner.

SCHOOL BOARD ITEMS.

St. Louis. A school board election will be held on the non-partisan plan.

Fond du Lac. A report of the transactions of the Wisconsin School Board Convention was made to the board by the members who attended.

Denver. District No. 2: The board will permit the use of the high school for a dance.

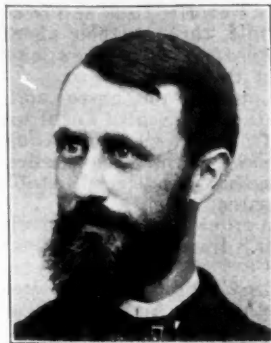
Samuel D. Peacock, president of the school board at Bellevue, Ky., is an ardent supporter of the School Board Convention idea. He was the means of bringing the several school boards of Kentucky's fourth class cities together at Dayton. It may be noted also that he was the only school board member who attended the recent meeting of the South Eastern Association, held at Hot Springs, Ark.



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, GILMAN, ILL.
Architects, Reeves & Baillie, Peoria, Ill.

THE NEW PUBLISHING FIRM.

What was whispered quietly for months has come about at last. The new educational publishing firm, which is distinctly Chicagoan, as far as its personnel and centre of operations are considered,



E. H. SCOTT,
Albert, Scott & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

bears the name of Scott, Foresman & Co., and consists of E. H. Scott, Hugh A. Foresman, and W. Coates Foresman. The old firm of Albert, Scott & Co. purchased the list, plates and copyrights of Geo. Sherwood & Co. some months ago. C. J. Albert retired some years ago, although the name was retained until the organization of the new firm. E. H. Scott continued

he business, and under his able management and untiring effort it grew beyond his expectations. Its growth, however, brought with it the necessity for more capital. The demand for their list of books had grown with only such effort as one man singly and alone could put forth, and therefore warranted the effort of several men to pursue energetically the business which had been so wisely planned.

Hugh A. Foresman, who had represented Silver, Burdett & Co. in Michigan and other States, saw an opportunity to enter as a member of the firm and did so, after he had convinced himself of the merits of the books already published, and those in process of publication. His experience in the educational field has fitted him admirably for the duties he assumes in the new enterprise. He is well and favorably known among the school people of the East as well as the West, and his close application to his calling will win.

Mr. Coates Foresman, a brother of Hugh A., is essentially a financial manager. His experience in the publishing business has been more particularly in that department. A man of excellent judgment, conservative methods and considerable experience, he will add stability and thrift to his firm.

As already stated, the demand for the list of books published by the firm has steadily and rapidly increased during the past four years. It is held that they have



HUGH FORESMAN,
of Albert, Scott & Co. and Geo.
Sherwood & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

one of the finest Latin series in the market, and besides this have a number of strong text books in other lines. The policy of the house seems to be toward High School and College books. Scott, Foresman Co. now occupy a floor at 307-309 Wabash Avenue, which is handsomely equipped with offices, etc. Convenient stock and packing rooms are found, and every facility for conducting the business promptly and efficiently is provided for.

AMONG BOARDS OF EDUCATION.

Omaha. The board cut the following out of Ex-Supt. Marble's last report: "But when a principal consorts with politicians on street corners and in secret conclaves and presumes and openly claims, by such outside influence, to control a majority of the board; when a member of the board states in the presence of others that he desires this principal to think him to have acted differently than his judgment has dictated; when such a principal, with indifferent scholarship, and with very moderate ability as a teacher, assumes to sit in judgment upon the superintendent, to misrepresent that officer to his confreres, and even openly aspire to some higher position by means of a so-called 'pull' upon this board, then self-respect, not to say the welfare of the schools, would seem to demand that you take notice of such conduct, however insignificant the person. It is notorious that this picture is true to life. I conceive it to be my duty to speak thus plainly in order that it may not be my fault if you do not purge yourself of such an influence as he represents and seeks to exert."

At the recent annual meeting of the School Board section of the State Teachers' Association, Dr. Bach, of Milwaukee, read an interesting paper in regard to the hygiene of the school room. One of his recommendations was that the desks and seats be adjustable to the requirements of the pupils. The bench, or chair, should be so placed



W. COATES FORESMAN.

in relation to the position of the desk that the pupil would not be forced to assume an unnatural position. This subject was discussed by the New Jersey State Sanitary Association, at its last meeting. One of the speakers expressed the opinion that the matter of proper seating in schools was more important even than temperature and ventilation. He held, as do the majority of those who are interested in the schools, that the desk and the bench, or chair, should be fitted to the pupil.

Boston. The recent report of the state board of education contains the following: With increasing scientific investigation in the department of hygiene it has been found that many of the bodily ills of students—myopia, curvature of the spine, etc., result from the use of unsatisfactory school furniture. It may be expedient for the board to appoint a voluntary expert commission, composed of medical men and mechanical engineers, who shall establish standards for graded sizes of the modern school desk, and chairs which shall distort neither the spine nor the shoulders. Also, it is unhygienic and unsanitary to hasten from the gymnasium to the dressing room and then to the class room, as is so generally the custom.

AN OREGON EDUCATOR.

Prof. J. B. Horner, who presides over the department of English Language and Literature in the State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., was born in the state of Texas in 1856. Four years later he came to Washington and Oregon and was



J. B. HORNER, A. M.,
Mem. State Board of Examiners,
Corvallis, Oregon.

graduated at the Willamet University. He commenced teaching in Benton Co., Ore. in 1873, and taught successfully in Buena Vista, Union, Brownsville, Roseburg, Albany and in the Oregon State Agricultural College. Upon the death of President Arnold of this institution, Prof. Horner was elected to take his classes, at which time the chair of English Language and Literature was created. This position he now holds for the fourth year. He was also for some years editor and publisher of the Oregon State School Journal.

Prof. Horner has been a member of the State School Board of Examiners for the past ten years, and is a senior member of the present board. It may be said for him that his career has been an active one as well as a useful one. He occupies a place in the front rank of education in his own state as well as the Pacific Coast.

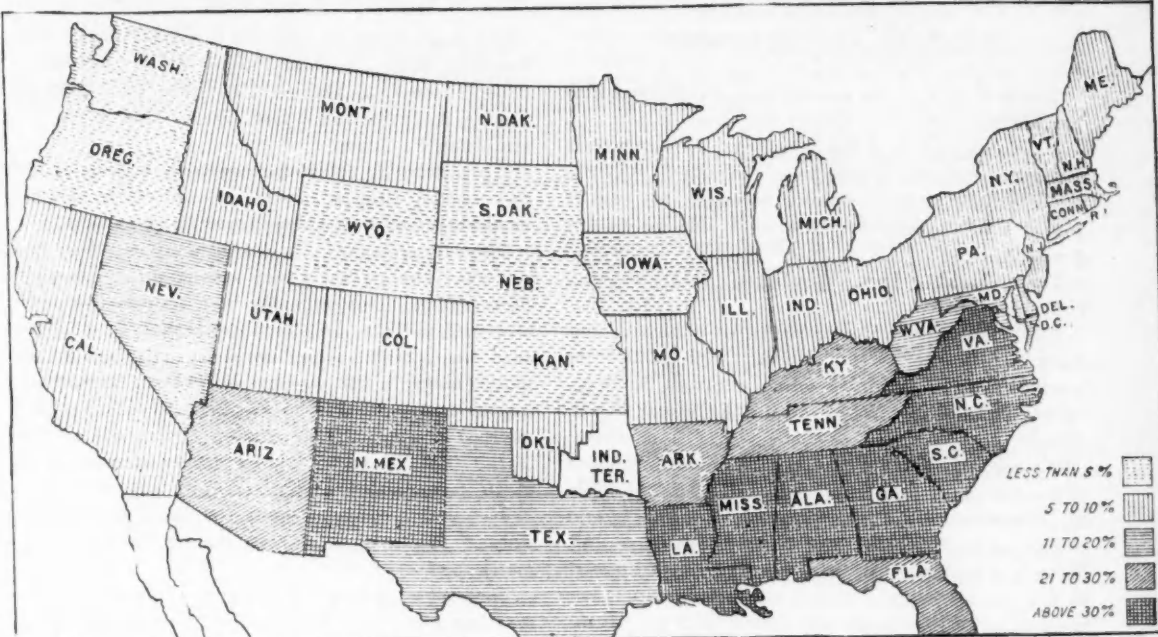
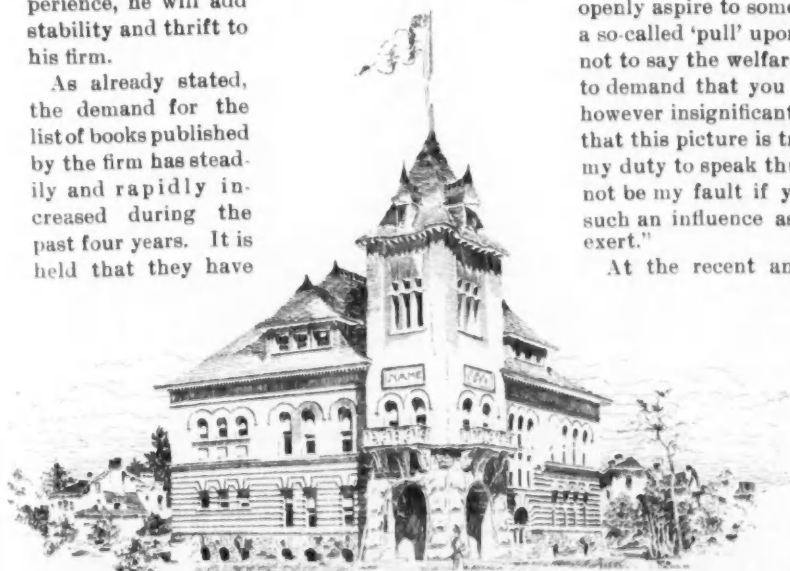


CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE DENSITY OF ILLITERACY IN THE STATES IN 1890.



NEW SCHOOL, SAYBROOK, ILL. Reeves & Baillie, Architects, Peoria, Ill

SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Newark, N. J. The schools will be equipped with fire alarm boxes.

L. W. Sheppard, of the late firm of Sheppard & Burgett, diploma publishers, Columbus, O., has sued T. J. Burgett for \$20,000 damages, for sale of plates and copyrights claimed to belong to the plaintiff.

Terre Haute, Ind. Purchased Yaggy's geographical charts.

The Educational Association, at Chicago, has been incorporated with a capital stock, \$50,000, to manufacture and publish school supplies; incorporators, Francis M. Wood, Nellie E. Wood, L. M. Wood.

We recently had the pleasure of meeting Jasper Sipes, the great hustler of Oklahoma, who conducts an educational journal, sells school supplies and equips school houses with heating systems. Mr. Sipes is a typical Westerner, who can adapt himself to his surroundings. He can ride a broncho, make a speech, teach school, sell goods, edit an educational journal and discuss politics in true Oklahoma style. We met him in Chicago looking for advertising.

The new song, Another Bright Star for Old Glory, by Mr. John Keynton of University Publishing Company, is being sung in the schools of Philadelphia. It has made a hit. The song is to be sung by the New York Choral Union at their next concert.

Akron, O. School books will be distributed by the principals instead of by the book stores.

Woburn, Mass. The G. A. R. has declared war on Fiske's and Montgomery's histories.

The Northern Pacific Railway announce a rate of 75 cents a hundred lbs. on old school books in carload lots, minimum freight of 30,000 pounds.

Judge Neely heard arguments on a motion for a new trial in the case of B. F. Cronkrite & Co. and W. H. Belvin against Rand, McNally & Co. The case was tried a short time ago and the jury returned a verdict of \$10,000 in favor of the plaintiffs. The suit was for money expended and commissions claimed to have been earned by the plaintiffs in negotiating the sale of the stock of the Rand, McNally Company to English capitalists. Judge Neely refused to grant a new trial and the defendant company took an appeal to the Appellate Court.

Wichita, Kan., added to the school library: Botanical Studies, Minnesota, Part III; United States Census; Lee's Elements of Law.

The Western office of Leach, Shewell & Sanborn at Chicago has been removed from 106 and 108 Wabash Avenue to 110 and 112 Wabash Avenue. This branch, under the management of C. A. Sibley has grown to be an important one, and the change was prompted by a necessity for more room. The firm will occupy the whole floor.

Two prominent school book houses of Boston are seriously contemplating the removing of their headquarters to New York or Chicago.

Detroit, Mich. The Michigan Bell Telephone Co. offered to place telephones in the schools at \$80 per year for private stations and \$100 for public connection, less 50 per cent.

Fort Madison, Ia. The slate blackboards in the new high school were furnished by the Western School Supply Co., of Des Moines.

Nashua, Ia. Board purchased a new Aneroid barometer for the use of the physics class.

Boscobel, Wis. Board purchased an air pipe costing \$25 for the enlightenment of the high school pupils in pneumatics.

Detroit, Mich. The Bell Telephone Co. offers to equip the schools at \$40 and \$50 per year.

Moline, Ill. Board purchased stereopticons for high school.

The following is a list of the manufacturers comprising the American Slate Blackboard Co., viz: Slatington Slate Co., Washington Slate Co., Carbon Slate Co., Provident Slate Co., Sun Slate Co.,

Old Lehigh Slate Co., Zellner & Kern, F. M. Hower, Imperial Slate Co., Old Bangor Slate Co., Enterprise Slate Co., Danielsville Slate Co., Samuel Caskie, A. O. Strunk & Bro., Hazel Dell Slate Co. and John F. Unger.

Elizabeth, N. J. Board decided to equip the new school that is being erected with electric clocks and bells with telephones in each room.

The Diamond Ink Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., has put upon the market a very convenient Collapsible Metal Tube, filled with the well known Diamond Cream Mucilage, for office and school use. This tube has a soft rubber spreader attached to it, which answers the purpose of a brush for spreading the paste. This is the only perfectly satisfactory method of applying the mucilage in kindergarten work. The Cream Mucilage sticks at once, it is clean, never sours, and in the new tubes it can't dry up, and is always ready for use, a representation of this article may be seen in the advertisement.

The best advertised article at the Denver N. E. A. meeting last year was that of the Holden Book Cover Co., of Springfield, Mass. The cause was an



HULBERT P. HOLDEN,
Of the Holden Patent Book Cover
Co., Springfield, Mass.

energetic young man who paid little attention to the pleasures of an outing but attended strictly to business. He came for business and it was attended to. Not one of the thousands who came to Denver went away without knowing something about the Holden covers for school books. Hulbert P. Holden is the son of G. W. Holden of book cover fame.

He has been associated with his father for some years and has displayed marked ability as a business man. He makes friends at every turn and possesses splendid tact and judgment.

In giving the representatives of the different pencil companies in the last number of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL, Mr. Rennie was the only person mentioned as representing Eberhard Faber. Mr. Rennie looks after the southern trade more particularly. Mr. Wm. S. Ebbets in Manager of the Educational Department and visits the trade both East and West.

J. B. Colt & Co. of New York, will publish "Wilson's Manual for Teachers." It will deal in a most comprehensive manner in optical projection work, etc.

Belleville, Ill. Mr. H. F. Rogers, agent for Fowler's Dustless Oil, addressed the board on the merits of an oil for floors.

Dayton, O. Board ordered purchased 400 packages of Prang's drawing papers for the use of the special teachers of drawing.

Marion, Ind. The high school pupils have purchased a \$525 telescope.

Syracuse, N. Y. Board received a petition from merchants who deal in school supplies and stationery asking that teachers be prohibited from selling such articles.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The board ordered for use in the schools 250 patent veneered slates, which are supposed to be unbreakable.

Portage, Wis. The board appropriated \$100 to assist in equipping a chemical laboratory for the high school.

Duluth, Minn. The contract for the furnishing of 1000 feet of slate for the Lester Park School was awarded to Dickinson & Lowry.

New York, N. Y. The Board of Education is to try a plan of serving scholars with a warm luncheon at a nominal price. It will, at first, be tried as an experiment in a few schools, and if successful, will be extended. The plan is to have good, wholesome luncheons prepared for children who cannot go home during noon hour, or who, because of their parents' absence, must take food to school.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

Sauk Rapids, Minn., contracted for the Minneapolis Automatic from U. S. School Furniture Company.

The Piqua School Furniture Co. will enlarge its factory so as to meet fully the demand for school furniture. Their last year's sales were large.

Fort Madison, Ia. The Favorite Desk and Seating Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, through their agent, F. W. Nevins, of this city, supplied the new high school with their desks of the latest pattern.

Merrill, Wis. Board ordered purchased additional school desks from the U. S. School Furniture Co., to be used in the Fifth Ward school building.

Lawrence, Mass. Desks for the Essex School Annex were ordered from the Chandler Adjustable School Furniture Co., Boston.

Berlin Mills, N. H. An order for school furniture was given to the Chandler Adjustable Chair & Desk Co., Boston.

Newtonville, Mass. The Chandler Chair & Desk Co., of Boston, received the order for school furniture.

Brooklyn, N. Y. The competition in school furniture was a hot one. The Chandler Adjustable Chair & Desk Co. came out victorious.

The Duluth School Seating Co. has been organized at Duluth, Minn., and promises a vigorous campaign.

The Standard School Furnishing Co., of Chicago, has also headquarters at Des Moines, Ia.

Belleville, Ill. The contract for school furniture was awarded to Vierheller & Co., the lowest bidder.

Elgin, Ill. Board placed an order for school furniture with the United States School Furniture Co.

Michigan City, Ind. Board ordered school furniture purchased from the United States School Furniture Co.

Ottumwa, Ia. School furniture was ordered from the U. S. School Furniture Co.

Minneapolis, Minn. The U. S. School Furniture Co. was awarded the contract for desks.

Mexico, Mo. School desks will be supplied by the U. S. School Furniture Co.

Grand Forks, N. D. Award for school desks went to the United States School Furniture Co.

Ashland, Wis. Contract for school furniture was awarded to the U. S. School Furniture Co.

Durham, N. C. The school desks letting went to the United States School Furniture Co.

Wilmington, N. C. Contract for school desks awarded to the United States School Furniture Co.

Perth Amboy, N. J. Board selected desks manufactured by the U. S. School Furniture Co.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. The U. S. School Furniture Co. will supply the school furniture.

Hazleton, Pa. School furniture has been ordered from the United States School Furniture Co.

Shelbyville, Ind. The school desks were purchased from the United States School Furniture Co.

Martin's Ferry, O. Contract was awarded to the U. S. School Furniture Co.

Tuxedo Park, N. Y. The Tuxedo Park Association furnished their school building with adjustable desks and seats manufactured by the Bobrick School Furniture Co., Boston.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. Furnished the Union Free School with the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

Hyde Park, Mass. Rev. J. J. Chittick awarded the contract for furnishing his parochial school, with the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

New Bedford, Mass. Awarded the contract for furnishing the Merrimac St. school to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Hoboken, N. J. The managers of the Hoboken Academy awarded the contract for furnishing the building with the adjustable desks and seats manufactured by the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Concord, N. H. The St. Paul's school is being equipped with the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

Putnam, Conn. The school committee awarded the contract for furnishing the fifth school district to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Nashua, N. H. The school committee awarded the contract for furnishing the Main street school building to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Nashua, N. H. The school committee awarded the contract for furnishing the Belvidere street school to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Malden, Mass. The contract for furnishing the parochial school of the Sisters of Notre Dame was awarded to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Newburg, N. Y. The board of education awarded the contract for furnishing the Grant street school to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Westtown, Pa. The Westtown boarding school is now being equipped with adjustable desks and seats, manufactured by the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Boston, Mass. The magnificent Warren street private school is being equipped with the Bobrick adjustable desks and seats.

New Bedford, Mass. Awarded the contract for furnishing the Madison street school to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Woburn, Mass. Equipped the New Rumford school with adjustable desks and seats manufactured by the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Brockton, Mass. Furnished the eight-room Whitman school with adjustable desks and seats manufactured by the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

Montclair, N. J. During the past summer the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston, equipped several buildings with the Peerless adjustable desks and seats. At the last meeting of the board of education the contract for furnishing a large number of desks and seats, to be distributed among other buildings was awarded to the Bobrick School Furniture Co., of Boston.

HEATING AND VENTILATION.

The new 20th ward school, Milwaukee, and State Normal school, Fitchburg, Mass., will be equipped with the Johnson System of Heat Regulation.

Buffalo, N. Y. A committee from the United Trades and Labor Council called on the board and asked that the contract for heating and ventilating School No. 23 be awarded to the Buffalo Forge Company on the ground of patronizing home industry.

San Jose, Cal. The Board of Health notified the school trustees to replace the stoves in the various schools with patent sanitary heaters.

There is a practice among steam heating men to submit bids to school boards which do not include ventilation. Hot air systems invariably include ventilation. Those bidding on the latter systems are placed at a disadvantage when bidding against the former. A school house should and must have ventilation. A heating system without it is worthless.

"Compulsory ventilation for school buildings is an important subject" says a well known New York engineer. "For schools I would suggest that you should not ask much more air per hour than the Massachusetts law requires, 1,800 cubic feet per hour per capita. I think 2,000 cubic feet is a very liberal allowance in schools."

Kenton, O. High school building. The heating ventilating and sanitary plant is attracting attention on its merits. School boards from adjoining cities and distant states have sent their building committees to examine this edifice. This plant is referred to by The Peck-Williamson Co., of Cincinnati, as their most recent effort.

Mannington, W. Va. Has introduced the Peck-Williamson Co's system of Heating, Ventilation and Sanitation into its new school building.

Tracy, Minn. The handsome new school building at this point reflects credit on the board of education and the citizens of the enterprising little city. It is fully equipped with all modern appliances, including its heating, ventilation and sanitary appliances, which latter are from the well-known house of The Peck-Williamson H. & V. Co., of Cincinnati.

The Peck-Williamson Heating and Ventilating Co., have just turned their batteries on to the golden state of California, and persuaded the Los Angeles school board, as is evident from the fourteen school buildings now being fitted out with the Peck and Williamson system. This, their agent, C. H. Bennett, at Los Angeles, reports as only a starter in that beautiful city.

Houston, Tex. The Peck-Williamson Co., have heated and ventilated the finest building in the state.

Great Falls, Mont. For more than a month a committee of the Montana state board of education has been on a trip east at the state's expense for the purpose of inspecting improved methods for heating and ventilating.

Pawtucket, R. I. Board entered into a contract with the Pawtucket Steam and Gas Pipe Co. for 44 radiators for direct heat.

Winona, Minn. The new school heating apparatus was put in by Fess & Nobles, of Chicago.

Saginaw, Mich. An adjustment has been made between the school board and the Smead Heating

& Ventilating Co. regarding their heating apparatus in the Houghton School.

Duluth, Minn. The contract for the ventilating apparatus for the Lincoln School was awarded to W. W. McMillan & Co.

NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

We publish from month to month a list of the new school buildings contemplated in all parts of the United States.

Redlands, Cal. At an election it was decided to issue \$9,000 worth of bonds for the erection of an addition to the high school.

Waterbury, Conn. Architect E. E. Benedict made plans for a school house to be erected in East Farms.

Chicago, Ill. Architect Aug. Fiedler, Schiller building, has prepared plans for a school building to be erected on Noble avenue, between Ashland avenue and Paulina street.

Ogden, Ill. This city is to build a four room school building. Cost, \$5,000.

South Bend, Ind. Board is going to build a four-room addition to the Linden school house.

Alden, Ia. An addition is to be built to the school building.

Lanborn, Ia. Bids have been asked for the construction of a new school building.

Wakefield, Mass. At the last town meeting the citizens decided to erect a new grammar school. Cost about \$40,000.

Melrose, Mass. Building Committee has reported that two new school houses are absolutely necessary. John O. Morris, chairman.

Danvers, Mass. A new high school is to be built. Cost \$25,000.

Grand Rapids, Mich. The board has decided to build an eight room school house.

Sodus, Mich. A new \$2,000 school house is soon to be built here to replace the old one recently burned.

Detroit, Mich. The board of education will provide for the construction of school houses during the present year as follows: Five eight-room buildings to cost \$24,000 each; three twenty-room buildings to cost \$35,000 each; one twenty-room building to cost \$60,000 and one four-room addition to cost \$12,000. The plans will be prepared by Malcomson & Higginbotham, architects, 53 Moffat building. Address L. H. Chamberlain, secretary board of education.

Alden, Minn. A new school house is to be erected. Plans and specifications have been drawn by Architect F. Thayer, Mankota, Minn.

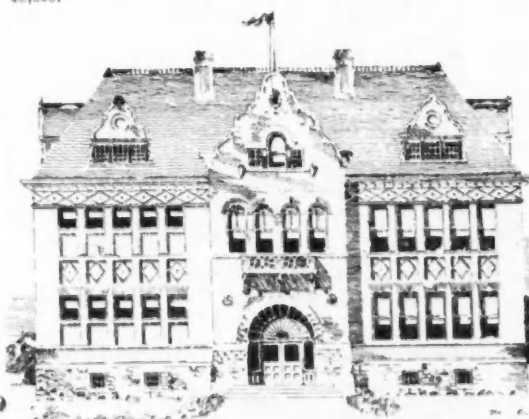
Lake Crystal, Minn. A four room addition is to be built to the school house here.

Sauk Rapids, Minn. It is reported that the school board will soon invite bids for rebuilding the school house.

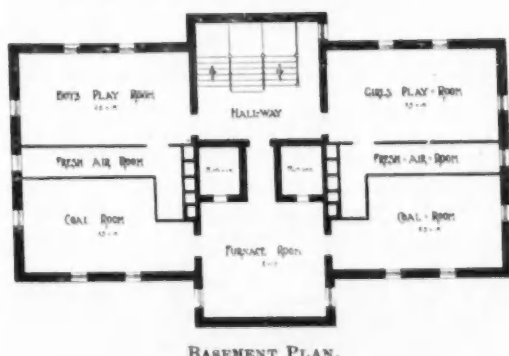
St. Louis, Mo. Architect A. H. Kirchner, Ninth and Locust streets, has prepared plans for a public school for the board of education.

Hartington, Neb. The school district voted bonds to the amount of \$12,000 for the purpose of erecting a high school building.

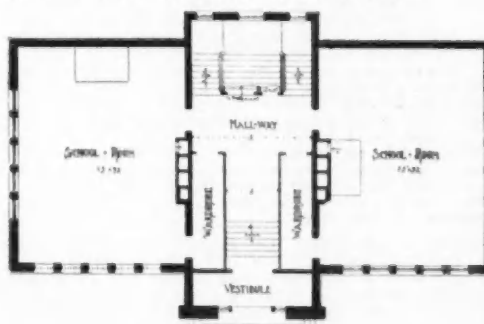
Fremont, Neb. Architect A. H. Dyer has prepared plans for a school building to be erected at Valley, Neb. Cost \$8,000.



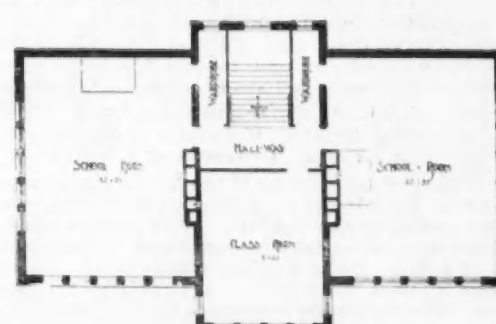
A FOUR-ROOM SCHOOL BUILDING.
Reeves & Baillie, Architects, Peoria, Ill.



BASEMENT PLAN.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

East Newark, N. J. Bids for a new school house to be built at the corner of Third and Davis street have been asked.

Brooklyn, N. Y. An addition is to be made to the school building No. 101 on Eighty-sixth street near Eighteenth avenue.

Buxton, N. D. Bids have been asked for the erection of a new school house.

Ottawa, Kas. A new school building is to be erected.

Cincinnati, O. A twenty-three-room school building is to be built on the northwest corner of Odeon and Elm streets.

Lima, O. The board of education has decided to issue bonds for the erection of a new school house.

Cleveland, O. Bids have been asked for the erection of a twelve room school building on Willard street, an eight-room school house, (annex to Clark school), also an eight-room school building on Dolloff street. Address H. L. Sargent, school director, 190 Euclid avenue.

Covington, O. It is reported that a school house is to be erected here.

Grove City, Pa. Plans have been prepared for a school building.

Nauticoke, Pa. The plans of Architect John W. Zimmerman for a new school have been accepted. Geo. T. Morgan can give information.

Meadville, Pa. Proposals have been invited for the erection of an eight room school building.

Charlottesville, Va. Work on the foundation of the University of Virginia has commenced. The buildings are to be completed to be occupied by the next session.

Cheney, Wash. Bids have been asked for the completion of the state normal school, now in course of construction, according to plans of Architect C. B. Seaton.

Sparta, Wis. A new school building is to be built according to plans and specifications prepared by Architect J. G. Chandler, Racine, Wis.

Milwaukee, Wis. Architect H. J. Van Ryan has prepared plans for a high school building for the city of Menasha. Cost \$25,000.

Des Moines, Ia. Architect Clinton Nourse has prepared plans for a school to be erected at Guthrie Centre.

(See subsequent pages for additional school building matter.)

BUILDING AND FINANCE.

Michigan City, Ind. Out of ten plans submitted for an eight room school house, those of F. S. Allen, the school house architect of Joliet, Ill., were selected.

Architect F. S. Allen was recently in East St. Louis, Illinois, and Hinton, W. Va., where he secured two \$25,000 school buildings. Mr. Allen built an eight-room school in East St. Louis in 1890 and built the new \$70,000 high school there in 1894.

Utica, N. Y. The Board received a communication from the Trades Union Label League requesting that only such cast iron as bears the Union label of the Iron Moulders' Union of North America be used or contracted for in the construction of new school buildings.

The Muskegon, Mich., Board of Education has selected plans of Pattan & Fisher of Chicago for the Hackley Manuel Training School.

Syracuse, N. Y. The annual report of the board shows that the average cost per pupil in the schools last year were \$15.69, an increase of \$0.18.

State Superintendent John O. Turner, of Alabama, is ably assisted by J. L. Foreman, who is his chief clerk and Thos. W. de Yampert.

Albany, N. Y. Senator Pavery introduced a bill into the legislature to abolish the New York City boards of Ward Trustees and transferring their power to the board of education.

Our Caligraph machine has been in use for seven years. Never had any repairs. We use it a great deal.—Leas Hardware Co., Delaware, Ohio.

BOOK REVIEWS.

METHODS OF MIND TRAINING—CONCENTRATED ATTENTION AND MEMORY. By Catherine Aiken. Published by Harper & Bros., New York.

"Attention is the stuff that memory is made of, and memory is accumulated genius." The power to command attention is a *sine qua non*, which will guarantee success in teaching. The object of this work is to arouse a spirit among the teachers, so that by daily exercise the mental faculties of the pupils may be aroused and strengthened. Forty years experience in the class-room and contact with the minds of more than two thousand scholars have well fitted its author to write effectively on mind-training. Some of the results that may be obtained are as follows: 1. It is a time-saver, since it shortens the study hours. 2. It effects a hearty co-operation on the part of the pupil, since he is relieved of the heavy tax upon mind and body. 3. It arouses the dull and slow-moving minds to a degree of activity which has become a new and delightful experience to the possessors. In the hands of a true teacher, it will estimate rather a desire after knowledge than the gift of knowledge. F. L.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY. Cloth; 154 pp. Mailing price 24c. Maynard, Merrill & Co.

This convenient little book contains a sketch of the historian, critical opinions, explanatory notes, and the first chapter of the history, from the beginning of England to the restoration of the Stuart kings in 1660. This history is especially well adapted for supplementary reading in the schools, because of the excellence of the style and the importance of the subject matter.

TRUE STORIES FROM NEW ENGLAND HISTORY. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Linen; 79 pp., 45c. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Nos. 7, 8, and 9 of the Riverside Literature series, neatly bound in one volume, under the name of "Grandfather's Chair." These stories of New England from 1620 to 1803, familiarly and entertainingly told, are well designed to make our boys and girls interested in the early history of our country.

FABLES AND ESSAYS. By John Bryan of Ohio. Linen; Vol. 1, 245 pp. The Arts and Letters Co., 874 Broadway, N. Y.

The author is evidently in good humor with all the world, especially the reading public, and to this public he himself belongs. He says he is impelled to write. He represses, as long as possible, his inclination to write, and then he explodes. And so these fables and essays have been written. Many of the fables are ingenious and well expressed. The morals are discernible and intended to be applicable to present times. In the essays he goes very freely, often flippantly, about a number of things, including himself. He is fond of writing prefaces and supplementary prefaces, in each one referring to the others. He indulges in some rhyme-making and a good deal of affectation. He concludes with, "I'm Tired." He will be very grateful for expressions of approval or disapproval. He expects to "explode" into writing more books, but seems a little uncertain whether the great world will stop in its course long enough to read them. But having written them, his duty is done and his responsibility ceases.

There have been many eminent men coming from different localities in Ohio, but the author seems to be the product of the entire great state, and well satisfied with the fact.

The publishers have done their part of the work well.

W. H. B.

WASHINGTON, OR THE REVOLUTION. A drama in two parts. By Ethan Allen. Part first, 12 mo., 212 pp. Cloth, \$1.50, Paper, 50c. F. Tennyson Neely, New York.

The author is an eminent lawyer of New York, and descended from ancestors related to the Allen of Ticonderoga. With a purpose to aid in keeping alive an interest in our early history he wrote this drama. The drama is not adapted for stage presentation as a whole. Portions of it might be presented. Part first begins with the Boston massacre and closes with the surrender of Burgoyne. The second part, not yet ready, will end with Washington's inauguration. The author has aimed to be historically accurate, even at the expense of dramatic effect. The movement is slow, but many historical incidents are represented in brief space. The series include the most important events in America, England, France, and Germany—all relating to the war for independence. There is unity in the succession of scenes, and characters are intended to be true to life. An excellent portrait of the author appears as a frontispiece, and 100 other small illustrations are scattered through the text. This is not a recently written work, but it has been suggested that a revival of Washington literature would be better for the youth of this country, than the more dazzling but less healthful Napoleonic revival. This drama will do good service as lessons in American history. W. H. B.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. Linen; 500 pp., 60c. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. A quadruple number in the Riverside Literature series.

This story first appeared in 1852, and awakened intense interest. It has been dramatized, and translated into more than twenty different languages. The cause that called it forth disappeared in one of the greatest political convulsions in all history. The book helped to make history, and students of history should read it. The publishers have done well in bringing it out in this plain substantial form for the young of the present generation. Those who read it years ago will be interested in reading it again. An introduction gives a sketch of the author. S. M. B.

COLUMBIAN SPELLER. Complete in one volume. Werner School Book Co., Chicago.

A writer once intended to dedicate his work to that mystical personage, Mr. Common Sense, but finding so many returns of *non est inventus* against him, he began to suspect him a bankrupt, until he happily found one gentleman who had taken that personage into partnership. To-day our schoolmaster is abroad looking for the not-to-be-found speller in many of our schools, and happily here and there one is to be seen. Our teachers to-day, are beginning to realize that the speller has too long absented itself from the class-room. The author of the Columbian speller, knowing what a valuable adjunct spelling is to the Three R's, has compiled a book that teaches spelling and a great many kindred things as well. Phonics is thoroughly discussed. As spelling is best mastered by copying and dictation, abundant exercises in this line are provided. An exhaustive list of synonyms which appear in this book, will cultivate the power to put the right word in the right place. The most important features of this speller are: 1. A means of teaching sight-reading. 2. Of teaching composition. 3. Of affording the pupil short specimens of the best authors of the English language. F. L.

VERTICAL SPELLING AND DICTATION BLANK. Published by Ainsworth & Co., 521 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

These blanks provide for a daily exercise, a dictation on Friday and a general review of both at the end of each term. The alphabet, capital and small, and numerals of the most approved vertical style grace each page. Full rules for capitals, punctuation, and for spelling are likewise given.

F. L.

A COMPLETE ALGEBRA For High Schools, Academies and Normal Schools. By Geo. W. Hull, M. A., Ph. D. Published by E. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia.

This book contains all the salient features of an up-to-date algebra. Great care was evidently taken in the selection of examples, as they are neither too difficult, thereby putting a stumbling-block in the pupils way, nor too easy, and thus deprive him of that wholesome self-activity which is necessary for all successful mind-training. It is so arranged that the transition from arithmetic from algebra is both natural and easy. The author's method of elucidating the subjects of factoring, highest common divisor, binomial theorem, cube root, quadratics, etc., must commend itself to every student and teacher of mathematics.

SONGS AND MUSIC OF FREIBEL'S MOTHER PLAY. Prepared and arranged by Susan E. Blow. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

The poems in this volume are free translations of the original Mother Play. Likewise the original melodies have been discarded, and new music and folk songs have supplanted them. The book presents a neat and attractive appearance, and is abundantly illustrated, thereby making what is obscure, clear and distinct. These illustrations will likewise afford the children study in tracing out the motives of the artist. It is earnestly hoped that this volume, with its radical changes and innovations will find favor with all kindergartners.

MURRAY'S MANUAL OF MYTHOLOGY (revised edition.) By Alexander S. Murray. Published by David McKay, 23 S. Ninth street, Philadelphia.

"Ever ancient and yet ever new" are the halcyon days of Greece and Rome. Would we understand the inner life of the ancient Greeks and Romans, the impulses and motives by which they were swayed, the secret power that pervaded their every act, we must study their system of religion. The ancient Greeks and Romans were addicted to polytheism, hence, our efforts must be directed to the study of the "gods." This "study of the Gods" we call mythology. A comparative study of the ancients, will lead the inquiring mind to the grand truth, that mankind is interrelated since it can be traced to a "first family." The study of mythology will clearly demonstrate the fact, that at a certain period of the world's history there was a *unity of belief* in the "True God," but that later on the world was divided into two contending religious forces—the Jews and the Gentiles. Since the sources of the knowledge of mythology are principally the works of the ancient writers, we ought to consider a study of their mythology as a *sine qua non* to every student of the ancient and modern classics.

SHORT TALKS ON OUR NATIONAL FLAG (Old Glory). By S. M. Dick. Ph. D. Published by Central School Supply House, Chicago.

This book is suggestive of what a zealous teacher may do in the way of inculcating principles that go to build up true manhood and womanhood. It furnishes some facts to teacher and pupils to aid them in flag exercises, citizenship, and civil government. Every boy and girl ought to read this little book in order to become more familiar with "Old Glory." F. L.

THE WERNER BOOKKEEPING. A Six-Column Journal System of Double-Entry Bookkeeping for Grammar Schools and High Schools. By Edgar G. Lautman. Published by the Werner Co., Chicago and New York.

The author has given the business public a book which possesses a number of features which do not stand out in such bold relief as in other text-books of a similar nature. The subject-matter was taken from a set of books now in actual use, hence it is practical. It is so arranged that the course may be well covered in one year. It teaches double-entry only, hence it embraces all bookkeeping. And lastly it teaches the six-column journal, which, as a time and labor saver, recommends itself to all who have practical business methods at heart. F. L.

CONTES ET LEGENDES. Par H. A. Guerber. Published by American Book Co., New York, Cincinnati, Chicago.

In this collection the author has laid the fairy and folk lore of more than one country under contribution. He has given a French garb to legends from humid Holland and arid Arabia, to a fairy story in favor of the shores of the Baltic sea, to a national tale of Serbia, to a bit of folk-lore told along the banks of the Danube, to a myth, a fable, folk-tales from sunny Russia, and has ended with a complete

outline of Godfrey, the Little Hermit, a story long the delight of both French and German children. The frequent repetition of words and idioms will impress a vocabulary upon the minds of readers; unfamiliar and interesting details will hold attention. The dictionary seems sufficient to meet the wants of the text. The absence of notes is significant. In the hands of a skillful instructor this book is well adapted for training pupils, not merely in reading, but in writing and speaking this polished language. C. H. L.

ATHALIE PAR JEAN RACINE. Edited with Biography and Notes, by C. Fontaine. Published by William R. Jenkins, New York.

This tragedy has had a checkered history. Written in 1669, at the request of Madame de Maintenon, who desired a religious play fit to be rendered by the pupils of St. Car, it was first given before the king and a very select company. The verdict was an unfavorable one. Racine thought he had made a mistake, but was assured by the critic Boileau, that sooner or later justice would be done this effort. In 1716 the Regent of Orleans ordered Athalie to be again put upon the stage and since that time the literary world has generally considered it the masterpiece of the author. Van Laun calls it "perfect in versification, finished in character sketches, marvelously extended, enriched with choruses, the most perfect of all French scriptural tragedies."

Racine thought it necessary to give in a preface, a resume of the eleventh chapter of the second book of Kings, on which the play is based; the present editor has deemed "an index of Bible references both useful and interesting to the student." Are Americans of the Nineteenth century as ignorant of Old Testament history as were the French of the Seventeenth century? The biography gives a concise outline of the literary life of Racine. While some teachers will regret the fullness of the notes, all will welcome this pleasing edition of a famous French classic. C. H. L.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Little Nature Studies, Vol. I. From the essays of John Burroughs. Edited by Mary E. Burt. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston. Price 30c.

Elementary Lessons in Zoology. By James G. Needham, M. S. Published by American Book Co., Chicago, Ill.

The First Greek Book. By Gleason & Atherton. Published by American Book Co., Chicago. Price \$1.

Fairy Tale and Fable. By John G. and Thomas E. Thompson. Published by the New Century Educational Co., Boston.

Teaching in Three Continents, Personal Notes on the Educational Systems of the world. By W. Catton Grasby. Published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Price \$1.50.

The Art of Putting Questions. By W. T. Young. Published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Price 15c.

Old Stories Retold, with fifty-nine original illustrations. By Paul Binner. Published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Price 25c.

An Outline Study of United States History. By Harlow Goddard. Published by C. W. Bardeen, Syracuse, N. Y. Price 50c.

Wentworth's Syllabus of Geometry. By G. A. Wentworth, A. M. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston.

Chemical Experiments, General and Analytical. By R. P. Williams. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston.

Elements of the Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable. By Dr. H. Durege. Published by G. E. Fisher & I. J. Schwatt, Philadelphia. Price \$2.50.

Stories of Great Americans, for little Americans. By Edward Eggleston. Published by American Book Co., New York.

Stories of American Life and Adventure, third reader grade. By Edward Eggleston. Published by American Book Co., New York.

Psychology for Teachers. By C. Lloyd Morgan. Published by Edward Arnold, London.

Legends of German Heroes of the Middle Ages. By Prof. J. Schrammen. Published by Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York. Price 40c.

Le Chant Du Cygne. By Georges Ohnet. Published by Maynard, Merrill & Co.

The Conquest of Mexico. By Wm. Hickling Prescott. Published by Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York.

The Government Class Book. By Andrew W. Young. Published by Maynard, Merrill & Co., New York.

Traumereien an Französischen Kaminen Don Richard Von Volfmann-Leander. Published by American Book Co., Chicago. Price 35c.

Laboratory Work in Chemistry, A Series of Experiments in General Inorganic Chemistry. By Edward H. Keiser. Published by American Book Co., New York.

Inductive Logic. By Wm. G. Ballantine. Published by Ginn & Co., Boston.

Evolution in Art as Illustrated by the Life Histories of Designs. By Alfred C. Haddon. Imported by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York. Price \$1.25.

The Spinning Bee, Operetta for Girls, Words and Music by Herman Kipper. Published by J. Fisher & Brother, New York. Price 60c.

Angelic Chords, A Collection of 2, 3, and 4 Part Songs. Compiled by J. Fisher. (Vol. I). Published by J. Fisher & Bros., New York. Price 75c.

Prang Art Educational Papers, No. 5.

Some Vital Principles in Education, A Discussion on the Place of Art in Education, between John S. Clark and Francis W. Parker, at the meeting of the National Educational Association, 1895. Published by the Prang Educational Co., Boston.

The Life and Strange Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York-Mariner. By Daniel Defoe. Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Herr Omnia don Hendrich Seidel. Published by American Book Co., New York.

Latin Lessons For Beginners. By E. W. Coy, Ph. D. Published by American Book Co., New York.

MAGAZINES RECEIVED.

Lippincott's Magazine for February. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Price 25c.

The Arena for February. Published by the Arena Publishing Co., Boston. Price 25c.

McClure's Magazine for February. Published by S. S. McClure, Ltd., New York. Price 10c.

Monthly Illustrator and Home and Country for February. Published by the Monthly Illustrator Publishing Co., New York.

The North American Review for February. Published in New York. Price 50c.

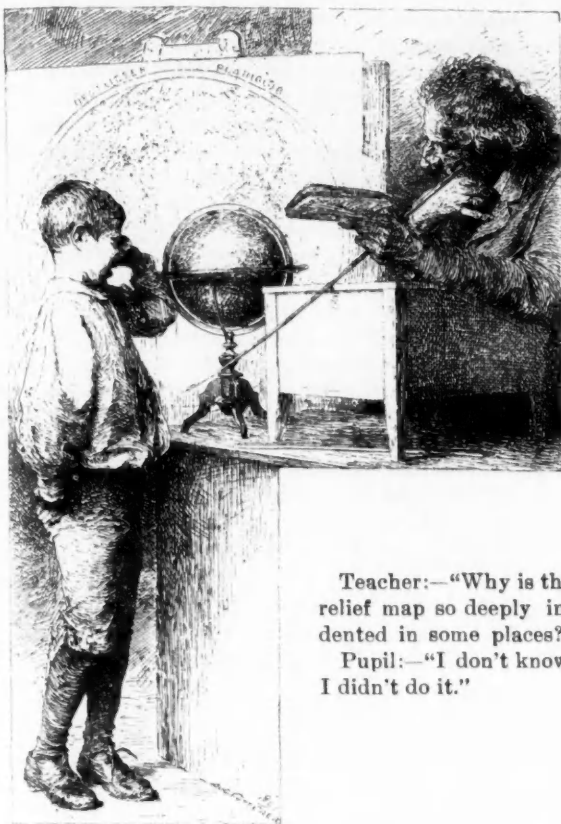
The Century for March. Published by the Century Publishing Co., New York. Price 35c.

Harper's for March. Published by Harper & Bros., New York. Price 35c.

The Forum for March. Published by the Forum Publishing Co., New York. Price 25c.

Review of Reviews for March. Published by the Review of Reviews Publishing Co., New York. Price 25c.

Scribner's for March. Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price 25c.



Teacher:—"Why is the relief map so deeply indented in some places?"
Pupil:—"I don't know. I didn't do it."

The cuteness of the small boy will crop out. In one of the Oakland, Ill., school rooms a lad became a little bit unruly, whereupon the school marm gave him a lively shaking-up in which the boy's shirt was torn. When he surveyed the wreck, he replied: "Now you can fix that shirt. How would you like to have somebody shake the shirt off of you?" The school roared.

The following composition was written by a ten-year-old nephew of Josh Billings when the teacher gave him "Dogs and Cats" for a subject: "Dogs and kats allways fite ech uthar when tha git a chance, but a dog ain't no match for a kat because a kat kin make her tail biggern a ball club and run up a tree whil a dogs gittin riddy."



A Deadly Insult.

Schoolmaster:—"Willie, you have been fighting again!"
Willie (one eye in mourning and his coat ripped up to the back):—"Yes, sir. Bob Barker called me names. I can't stand everything."
"What did he call you?"
"He said I was a hippicanurious kind of feller."
"What did he mean by that?"
"I don't know. That's why I slugged him."

FOREIGN HUMOR.

SANTA INNOCENZA.—"Ed ora," disse il cugino campagnuolo alla cuginetta, "vi ho fatto vedere ogni dettaglio della nostra possessione."

"O! Georgio, non è vero! Se udii papà narrare che ci avete su un' ipoteca che la copre per nove decimi!"—*Il Meridionale.*

Sichere Rechnung.—Student: "Also gegen Kassa kostet der Anzug?"

Schneider: "Fünzig Mark!"

Student: "Und bei Katzenzahlung?"

Schneider: "Hundert Mark.— Sie müssen aber in diesem Fall die Hälfte anzahlen!"—*Linzgauer Bote.*

SPLENDIDA RIUSCITA.—All Accademia di Berlino è stata presentata una memoria del Dottore Steidl di Lipsia. Ecco un brano della memoria: "L'operazione dell' esportazione dello stomaco riuscì splendidamente, soltanto che il malato—è morto."—*Il Gazzettino.*

Eine klassische Antwort.—Der französische Sprachlehrer d'Arcq rief Voltaire bei einer Begegnung auf einem Spaziergange schon von Weitem zu: "Ich habe doch eine rechte Freude gehabt. Wissen Sie wohl, daß ich in Ihrer letzten Schrift mehrere Fehler wider die Grammatik entdeckt habe!"—Voltaire schüttelte dem Mann freundlich die Hand und versetzte mit seinem unnachahmlich malitiosen Lächeln: "Zawohl, mein Lieber, Sie kennen Ihre Grammatik besser als ich, aber ich kenne meine Sprache besser als Sie!"

NUESTROS COCHEROS.—"Ahora tenga mucho cuidado, cochero, ande despacio por los empedrados porque me fastidian los barquinazos. Fíjese que me baje en la misma puerta, y sobre todo cuide mucho de que ho lo lleven por delante al cruzar las bocas-calles."

Cochero: "No tenga cuidado, señor, yo haré lo que puedo. Y á que hospital desea el señor que lo lleve, si por desgracia nos sucede algo?"—*La Andalucía.*

Ein Gramenscherz.—Ein liebenswürdiger Graminator war der frühere Superintendent Lohmann zu Wechfel. Einst hatte sich ein Candidat zur Prüfung gemeldet, welcher aber in Hebräisch ziemlich schlecht beslagen war. Dieser klagte nun einem Freunde, der gleichfalls in das Gramen ging, aber ein großer Hebräer war, seine Noth. Derselbe beruhigte ihn jedoch mit den Worten: "Mach dir keine Sorgen, ich werde schon veranlassen, daß Du durchkommst!"

Halb zweifelnd hörte der Aengstliche zu.

"Setz Dich nur neben mich; dann wird schon alles gut gehen!" Die Prüfung beginnt. Der Freund kommt zuerst an die Reihe und besticht Sie so glänzend, daß Lohmann staunend fragt: "Aber woher haben Sie diese ausgezeichneten Kenntnisse?"

"Hier, von meinem Freunde neben mir", antwortet dieser.

"So? Nun, dann brauche ich ja den Herr gar nicht mehr zu fragen", erwidert der Graminator, entläßt die beiden, und das Gramen war bestanden.

Educational Heresy.

"Look here," said Col. Gore, of Louisville, to a school director of that city; you'll have to discharge that new teacher from Massachusetts."

"Why?"

"Why, sah, she's telling the scholars that the human body is eighty per cent. water."

Johnny Had Been There.

"Johnny," said the teacher, "What is the meaning of a compromise?"

"Well," said Johnny, "a compromise is what a boy is trying to make when he has his pockets full of apples and a good deal bigger boy comes along and tells him that if he doesn't give up those apples he will get his face pushed in."

Small Boy—"Papa, what is a self-made man?"

Papa—"A self-made man, my boy, is one who is always described as having commenced life as a boot-black or an office boy, while the rest of us ordinary mortals began this world as howling infants."



Salesman:—"Can I show your school board something in gymnastic goods?"

Superintendent:—"Our janitor is the only real gymnast we have. Consult him."

Willie:—"What's the swellest thing just now up in your town?"

Little May:—"The mumps. What's the smartest thing down at your end?"

Little Willie:—"A spanking."

Willie:—"In what month and on what day was Fourth of July first celebrated?"

Father (after looking through the encyclopedia and three histories):—"Young man, your teacher is paid to answer such questions. I have no time to bother with them."

Old Gentleman (putting a few questions):—"Now, boys—ah—can you tell me what commandment Adam broke when he took the forbidden fruit?"

Small Scholar (like a shot):—"Please, sir, th' warn't no commandments then, sir!"

Teacher:—"Emma, what do you know of the orchid family?"

Emma:—"If you please, mamma has forbidden us to indulge in any family gossip."

Father:—"Why don't you sit down?"

Son:—"This morning I asked you how many made a million, an' you said: 'Darned few.' I told teacher that in arithmetic class to-day, an' that's why I can't sit down."

Mary had a little lam;
She got it from her mother
For stealing cookies, cake and jam.
She doesn't want another.



Schoolmaster:—"Now, sir, I hope you understand why I am going to cane you."

Boy:—"Yes, o' course I do. Its 'cos yer bigger than me."

AT JACKSONVILLE.

Continued from page 5.

Cheanto, N. Y.; Henry R. Sanford, Pen Yan, N. Y.; Isaac H. Stout, Geneva, N. Y.; A. C. McLachlin, Seneca Falls, N. Y.; Walter L. Hervey, president Teachers' College, New York City; B. C. Caldwell, State Inst. Conductor, Natchitoches, La.; A. M. Wright, Asst. State Supt., New York; J. L. M. Curry, General Manager of Peabody and Slater Educational Funds.

PUBLISHERS AND AGENTS.

American Book Company.—A. W. Clancy, C. C. Birchard, Charles E. Lane, Chicago; Frank A. Fitzpatrick, Boston; J. A. Greene, H. H. Vail, New York City; Maj. Joseph Van Holt Nash, J. M. Attawa, Atlanta, Ga.; George A. Howard, Cincinnati, Ohio.

G. & C. Merriam Company.—Maj. A. J. Cheney, Chicago; K. N. Washburn, Springfield, Mass.

Ginn & Company.—Geo. A. Plympton, New York; L. B. Robeson, Atlanta, Ga.; T. W. Gilson, Chicago; Wm. Riddle, Lancaster, Pa.; S. J. Cole, New Orleans, La.; A. H. Kenerson, Boston.

D. C. Heath & Company.—E. E. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Smyth, Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Pulsifer, New York.

University Publishing Company.—H. T. Dawson, New York; Lucien V. LaTaste, Montgomery, Ala.

Prang Educational Company.—Wm. S. Mack, Chicago; Charles Irving Webster, New York.

Allyn & Bacon.—F. M. Kendall, Chicago.

Werner School Book Company.—Ira T. Eaton, Chicago; W. J. Button, New York.

E. H. Butler & Company.—John C. Ellis, Chicago.

Leach, Shewell & Sanborn.—T. H. Kimpton, New York; C. A. Sibley, Chicago; Benj. H. Sanborn, Boston.

Silver, Bardett & Company.—Albert A. Silver, Jr., A. S. Twombly, E. O. Silver, Boston; H. M. Trask, Philadelphia.

Harper & Bros.—H. D. Newson, New York.

D. Appleton & Company.—H. E. Hayes, New York.

John Church Company.—S. L. Sayles, Mr. McElroy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Central School Supply House.—F. J. Albrecht, Chicago.

Houghton, Mifflin & Company.—A. C. Stockin, Boston; C. F. Newkirk, Chicago.

Milton Bradley & Company.—L. L. Naramore, Milton Bradley, Springfield, Mass.

Thompson, Brown & Company.—Frank Smith, Boston.

Wm. Geo. Harison, New York City.

PUBLISHERS OF EDUCATIONAL JOURNALS.

A. E. Winship, Journal of Education; W. G. Smith, School Education; S. Y. Gillan, Western Teacher; Geo. P. Brown, Public School Journal; E. O. Vaile, Intelligence; John A. McDonald, Western School Journal; Wm. Geo. Bruce, American School Board Journal; A. N. Raub, Educational News; Eva D. Kellogg, Primary Education; Alex D. Peterman, Southern School; M. R. McElroy, School Record; Tom F. McBeath, School Exponent; Dr. Wm. F. Jarvis, Winship Teachers Agency, Boston; A. M. Kellogg, School Journal.

Not on the Programme.

When a half-dozen fun-loving school men got a tip last Tuesday that there would be a high-toned colored cake-walk at Jones' Hall, they imagined it was exclusive. They were hardly seated, however, when their number was swelled by continued accessions. Each new arrival was greeted with a round of applause. The colored people were amazed at being honored with such a large and select gathering, and showed their appreciation by selecting the most dignified and the handsomest educators for judges. The following distinguished men were then chosen:

Major A. J. Cheney, J. A. Greene, W. E. Pulsifer, A. A. Silver, Jr., and Mr. Missimer. In the audience were the following: J. C. Ellis, Geo. P. Brown, W. J. Chalmers, H. O. R. Siefert, H. R. Corbett, Wm. S. Mack, C. C. Birchard, C. A. Sibley, A. F. Nightingale, C. B. Gilbert, E. A. Gastman, R. H. Halsey, Thos. B. Stockwell, Chas. E. Lane, Henry Sabin, F. M. Kendall, S. Y. Gillan, Ira T. Eaton, Frank B. Cooper, M. D. Kelly, T. W. Gilson, W. T. Newkirk, J. S. Cooley, C. M. Jordan, S. L. Sayles, H. D. Newson, H. E. Hayes, J. A. Swan, H. M. Maxson, C. C. Miller, Wm. Riddle, Messrs. Sanborn, Burke, Winship, Hardy, Simonds, Elson and Dyer.

The cake-walk was orderly and interesting. The judges sat upon the stage in full view of everybody and were as much admired as the cake-walkers themselves. The decision met with general approval.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND CIGARETTES.

Alliance, O. Board is trying to break up the use of tobacco by school children. Dealers are asked to co-operate.

Webster City, Ia. The board is after cigarette vendors.

Cleveland, O. School Council approved the anti-cigarette bill now in the legislature.

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio legislature prohibiting the sale of cigars and tobacco to minors. Penalty from \$50 to \$300.

Niles, O. Board has asked that dealers selling cigarettes to children be prosecuted. Also to forbid minors entering billiard rooms.

Wabasha, Minn. Board will enforce the anti-cigarette law.

Frankfort, Ky. Board is investigating the cigarette evil.

THE SYMBOL of our great and glorious country is the "American Flag." Instructors stand by that symbol, instill its meanings and sad lessons into the hearts of all your scholars so that they may become fully enlightened as to what it has cost the patriots of this country to uphold. Procure one and let it fly from the schoolhouse every day. The Ensign Mfg. Co., of 129 3d Ave., N. Y., makes a specialty of all wool Bunting Flags at low prices, and if you wish a flag, address this firm, and they will send you a price list.

PRESIDENT BARNHILL.

President J. U. Barnhill, whose portrait appears on the cover page, is serving his second term on the Columbus, O., Board of Education, and has taken an active interest in the cause of education in his city. His work on the history of the schools, embodied in the History of Columbus, is a valuable contribution to the progress of education in Ohio, giving the educational beginnings in the capital city, from the establishment of the first private schools in 1806, and the first public schools in 1826, then tracing the growth of the public school system down to the present time. It gives the date of the first purchase of public school property by that city in 1827—the development and decline of private schools—valuable reports of the condition of the schools in 1837 and 1838 when the eloquent Samuel Lewis was serving as the first State Superintendent of schools and the organization of schools under Supt. Asa D. Lord, the first City Superintendent of schools in that state.

He drafted the plan for the reorganizing of the Normal Schools on its present successful basis and was active in securing a new library building and in establishing vital relations between the library and the schools, and also in adjusting the High School course to College courses, especially to those of the Ohio State University, which is the crowning department of the Ohio school system, and which under the able administration of President J. H. Canfield, is gaining prominence as an institution of learning.

Dr. Barnhill is a graduate of Wooster University, has an excellent standing as a physician, gives more time and thought to education, perhaps, than any member of the board, and enjoys the respect of high and low as a most useful citizen.

The wife of O. M. Baker, treasurer of the G. & C. Merriam Co., died February 10th, after a brief illness. Mrs. Baker once taught school at Milwaukee, where Mr. Baker served as principal. She was a lovable character and much respected by those who knew her.

F. J. Albrecht and wife attended the superintendents' meeting. Mr. Albrecht is the secretary of the Central School Supply House of Chicago, who publish the now well known Relief Maps. He took a number of handsome orders for the maps.



R. G. YOUNG,
Mem. State Bd. of Education,
Supt. Helena Schools.



O. F. GODDARD,
Mem. State Bd. of Education,
Billings.



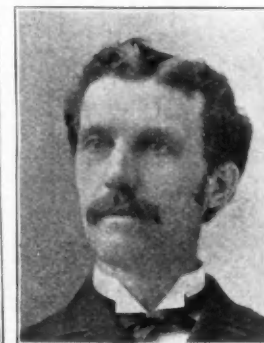
A. H. WETHEY,
Mem. State Bd. of Education,
Butte.



HON. T. E. COLLINS,
Mem. State Bd. of Education,
Great Falls.



J. F. DAVIES,
Supt. Schools, Silver Bow Co.,
Butte.



REV. JAMES REID, A. M.,
Mem. State Bd. of Education,
Bozeman.



MISS EFFIE A. HARD,
Supt. Tetra Co.



MISS E. L. THOMPSON,
Supt. Deer Lodge Co.



A. J. WALRATH,
Supt. Gallatin County,
Bozeman.



DELLA H. WILCOMB,
Supt. Madison Co.,
Virginia City.



H. A. MOULTON,
County Superintendent.



MISS ANNIE McANELLY,
Supt. Park Co.,
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Maps, Globes, Charts, Dictionaries, Dictionary Holders, Blackboards, Erasers, Flags, etc., etc.

*III. SCHOOL FURNITURE. (Catalogue B.)

School Seats, Teachers' Desks and Chairs, Kindergarten Chairs and Tables, etc., etc.

*IV. OFFICE FURNITURE. (Catalogue C.)

Office Desks and Chairs, *Revolving Book Cases, Filing Cabinets, etc.

*V. STATIONERY AND STATIONERS' SUNDRIES. (Catalogue D.)

Examination and Practice Papers, Drawing Papers, Science Tablets, Pens, Pencils, Inks, Commencement Cards, Programs, Class Badges, etc., etc.

*VI. SCHOOL RECORDS AND BLANKS. (Catalogue E.)

District Officer's Account and Record Books, Teachers' Registers, Township and School District Orders, and Special Forms.

*VII. DIPLOMAS. (Catalogue F.)

Diplomas of Graduation, Certificates, Rolls of Honor, Bonds, and lithographed and printed forms of all kinds.

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School Bonds negotiated and purchased.

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CENTRAL SCHOOL SUPPLY HOUSE,

173-175 Fifth Avenue, Cor. Monroe, CHICAGO.

SALARIES FOR TEACHERS.

Dover, N. H. The salary of the principal was placed at \$2 per evening. Both assistants salaries were placed at \$1.25 per evening.

Tiffin, O. Substitutes will receive \$1.50 per day. Syracuse, N. Y. Teachers have organized in the interest of higher salaries.

Somerville, Mass. The new schedule has been fixed as follows:

	Minimum salary.	Maximum.	Annual increase.
Head Master.....	\$2,300	\$2,500	\$50
Master.....	1,800	2,000	50
Sub-master.....	1,200	1,650	50
Junior sub-master...	1,000	1,300	50
First assistant.....	1,000	1,200	50
Second assistant.....	900	1,000	50
Third assistant.....	750	900	50

GRAMMAR AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Master.....	\$1,800	\$1,900	\$ 50
First assistant.....	675	675	—
Second assistant....	300	600	100
Third Assistant, i. e., those not in charge of a room.....	200	425	75
Kindergarten.....	300	500	100

Principal of eight-room building, \$1,000; of two, four, or six room building, \$600, with \$20 for each room supervised; principal of four room building, with sixth or seventh grade, \$700.

Substitutes,—Permanent, \$700; with one or two years' experience, \$1.50 per day; of three or four years, \$2; of five or more years, \$2.50; in high schools or ninth grade, \$3.

Superintendent, minimum, \$2,500; maximum \$3,000; annual increase, 100; superintendent's clerk, \$650; chief truant officer, \$1,000; assistant truant officer, \$50.

Special teachers,—Music teachers in high schools and upper grammar grades, \$1,333 for four days' work; lower grammar and primary grades, \$900 for three days' work; drawing, \$900; sewing, \$600.

In Nebraska twenty-six out of the ninety counties pay their county superintendents a salary of more than \$1,000 seven counties pay more than \$1,200. Douglas and Holt counties pay \$1,800.

Duluth, Minn. The salary of the superintendent of instruction was fixed at \$4 per day.

Columbus, O. Substitute teachers hereafter are to be paid for the number of school days they served, exclusive of holidays and vacations, at the rate of one-twentieth of the minimum monthly salary of the grade in which the service is performed for each day of actual service.

SPECIAL STUDIES.

Des Moines, Ia. Weather forecasts will be displayed in the schools.

Eau Claire, Wis. Sewing and cooking has been added.

Milford, Mass. Book-keeping goes into high school.

Alliance, O. Board ordered nature studies for primary schools.

Milwaukee. The adoption of vertical writing was indefinitely postponed.

Philadelphia. Clay modeling has been condemned by the board of health.

Iowa. Bill to authorize kindergarten schools has been introduced.

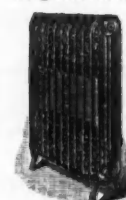
Lowell, Mass. The school board will compel the parochial schools to teach algebra.

Single Loop. The Most Complete Line of Perfect Goods in the U. S. A.



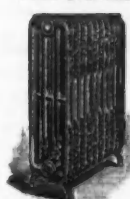
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This preparation by its action is promoting digestion, and as a nerve food, tends to prevent and alleviate the headache arising from a disordered stomach, or that of a nervous system.

Dr. F. A. Roberts, Waterville, Me., says: "Have found it of great benefit in nervous headache, nervous dyspepsia and neuralgia, and think it is giving great satisfaction when it is thoroughly tried."

Descriptive pamphlet free on application to Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations.

For sale by all Druggists.

KIND WORDS.

I wish that every school officer in this country would read the School Board Journal regularly. The educational spirit on the part of school boards can only prosper when members are well informed in all practical and professional methods relating to schools.—HORACE G. MURPHY, Galt, Mo.

We wish the School Board Journal unbounded success, which its sparkling enterprise so richly merits.—L. W. SHEPPARD, Columbus, O.

The School Board Journal is by far the most interesting, important and useful publication any school superintendent can read.—F. L. KERN, Superintendent, Butte, Mont.

Am receiving quite a good many inquiries from my advertisement in the School Board Journal.—FRED FRICK, Waynesboro, Pa.

I appreciate your kindness in inaugurating the plan to acquaint the readers of the American School Board Journal in this novel way with each other. Hoping you all the success you richly deserve in furnishing the school people of this country a first class "Journal."—C. C. GRIFFITH, Kansas, Ill.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Media, Pa. The semi-annual meeting of the School Directors' Association of Delaware County was held at the Court House. George E. Heyburn of Birmingham, presided, and Mrs. Ellen Price of Swathmore, was secretary. The main topic for discussion was "What are the chief defects of our public schools, and, if any, what are the remedies?" Edmund Jones read an essay on the subject and it was discussed by a dozen or more directors.

Lebanon, Pa. The School Directors' Association of Lebanon county held a meeting in this city. The following subjects were discussed: "What steps should directors take to carry into effect the compulsory attendance law," J. Q. Stewart, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction; "How can directors improve the work and condition of our schools," Rev. Israel Hay; "Should music be a requirement in the public schools," Prof. Cyrus Boger.



FRIEDA BETHMAN,
Teacher of President Cleveland's Children.

Dr. PARKHURST in the Independent, December 12, 1895.

"The value of a machine is not in the exquisiteness or even the antiquity of its build, but in the amount of good work it will turn out."

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Our illustrated Catalogue for 1896 will be sent on request. Ask also for sample book of Typewriter Papers. American Writing Machine Co., 237 Broadway, N. Y.

The Missouri State Board of Health has issued an order to the medical colleges of the state that henceforth no one shall be admitted as a student who does not present a first class teacher's certificate, or a diploma from a high school, an academy or college.

MANUAL TRAINING.

Menominee, Wis. The city has a manual training school for boys and girls attached to their regular high school building. A full equipment of carpenter and metal working machinery, etc., for boys, and a culinary, sewing, drawing, painting, etc., department is provided for girls.

BEWARE OF OINMENTS FOR CATARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

WALSH'S ARITHMETICS.

WHEN a boy can add, subtract, multiply and divide accurately and rapidly, and knows when to do it, he has mastered nine-tenths of the arithmetic needed in business. Walsh's Arithmetics make failure in this respect well nigh impossible. Have you noted their "spiral plan"? These books are converting more of teachers' longings into actual facts than common folk dream of, and more than any other Arithmetic yet issued. A three-book course; a two-book course. Full descriptive circular on request.

J. W. STEARNS, Prof. of Pedagogy, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. (In Wisconsin Journal of Education for June, 1894):

"These books honestly impress one with the prompt response of the publisher to changes in the ideal of teaching. Here is the mathematics below the high school simplified and enriched, and we exclaim as we examine the book, 'Why have we not done this before?' It is so easy and so much more profitable than the old plans.' To all teachers of arithmetic we say, 'Do not fail to examine these books.'"

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GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE MONEY!

I have had such splendid success that I can't help writing to you about it. I have not made less than \$5, and some days from \$15 to \$25. I am really elated, and can't see why others do not go into the Dish Washer business at once. I have not canvassed any; sell all my washers at home. They give such good satisfaction that every one sold, helps to sell many others. I believe in a year I can make a profit of Three Thousand Dollars, and attend to my regular business besides. When a Climax Dish Washer can be bought for \$5, every family wants one, and it is very easy selling what everybody wants to buy. For particulars, address The Climax Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ohio. I think any lady or gentleman, anywhere, can make from \$5 to \$10 a day. I would like to have your readers try this business, and let us know through your columns how they succeed.

A Robinson, Kas., teacher the other day dismissed her school to scrub the school house floor.

The Mayor of Chicago, in an address to the women of that city, recently said: "How many women are familiar with one of the greatest forces in city life, the great army of school teachers? How many mothers know who these people are that have the bringing up of their children—whether they are the proper persons for the work or not? How many know anything about the training of their little boys from the time they kiss them goodby in the morning until they are greeted at night with the question, 'How did you get along at school, dear?'" That isn't the way to do. The mothers ought to know something in particular about the teachers."

New Haven, N.Y. The young women who teach calisthenics in the schools have adopted the bloomers. The room teachers in the schools have organized into a sort of guying committee and a

laughing chorus is indulged in whenever the bloomer young women are encountered, but the latter don't mind it a bit.

EDUCATIONAL NEWS.

Kansas City, Mo. Prof. Buchanan of the High school is planning to visit Europe next summer with twenty or twenty-five of his pupils.

A school teacher in Pennsylvania was arrested and charged with uttering twelve oaths. At a hearing before a magistrate he was fined 67 cents per oath, a total of \$8.04.

Popular Courses for Home Study offered by

THE UNIVERSITY ASSOCIATION,

Chancellor: Rt. Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., Ex-State Supt. of Public Instruction of Wisconsin.

Pres. International Council: Hon. C. C. Bonney, LL. D., Pres. World's Congress Auxiliary.

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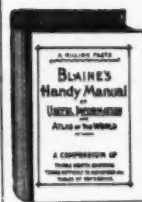
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"Another Loved One Gone." A new mixed quartette, suitable for Funeral services. Price 10c. G. E. SNYDER, Station Y, Chicago.

THE EARTH A most fascinating and valuable magazine for Home and School, only 50c a year. Sample copies, 5c. The Earth Publishing Co., Des Moines, Ia.

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For the School Room. It is not gummy and does not corrode.

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FREE: Descriptive Pamphlet containing testimonials from leading concerns.

Adopted by the U. S. War Department in 1893; Government contract renewed in 1894; supplied Densmore to the Land Offices throughout the U. S. in 1895. First Densmore purchased by the Carnegie Steel Co. in 1892; they now own 53.

Densmore Typewriter Co., 316 Broadway, NEW YORK.

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Saves one-half Expense for Labor. No Dust from Sweeping. No Sprinkling. No Scrubbing. No Sawdust. Non-Combustible. Is a Great Disinfectant and Particularly Desirable for School Rooms



The Yellow Fellow

is known throughout cycling as a light, staunch, stylish, speedy mount. There's a best in everything; the '96 Stearns is a veritable edition de luxe among bicycles. Finished in black or orange.

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Your address will insure receipt of our handsome new catalogue.

E. C. STEARNS & CO., Makers, Syracuse, N. Y.

San Francisco, Cal. Buffalo, N. Y. Toronto, Ont.



RIGHT KIND OF BOOK MEN.

Our representative sat in the hotel corridor in the leading hotel of a Pennsylvania town, when a tall, white bearded gentleman, who might be taken for a college professor, entered with grip in hand and proceeded to the clerk's desk to register his name.

"All right, Mr. Passmore," said the clerk, "the best room in the house is yours."

An examination of the register, revealed the name of John A. M. Passmore of Philadelphia, who is known as a veteran school book man, although not yet an old man. An introduction followed and the School Board Journal pressed Col. Passmore for an interview.

"I am and have been very much interested in the success of your publication" said he, "and have intended for a long time to accept your kind suggestion and write a line or two occasionally for its columns. But I am an educational tourist and have little time for writing."

"Perhaps you have a time for a little chat" suggested our correspondent. "Yes, I have. Let us sit down," and after the Colonel was comfortably seated, said: "In the September, 1895, number of the SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL there was an interesting article on an interview with Mr. J. A.



JOHN ARTHUR GREENE,
American Book Co.,
New York.

Greene, manager of agents for the American Book Company, resident in New York. This is an exceedingly interesting interview and naturally gives the fraternity a strong insight into the character and standing of Mr. Greene, and a very good reason why he is so successful in the very important position which he holds.

I agree with him in the different points about which he was interviewed, but the one that gives me the strongest encouragement is the very laudable position taken by Mr. Greene, that the school book man "must be educated in the broadest sense, reliable in honor, reliable in extending advice, conscientious and earnest."

Now, if all publishers would live up to this doctrine and employ only such men and discharge those who did not fill this requirement, it would be a very great advance and would be an encouragement to the active, bright, intelligent young men to engage in this profession.

The school book agent should, as Mr. Greene says, be a man of honor and conduct his business in an honorable way, so that he would not be afraid, as it were, to visit a district a second or third time, but his business should be so conducted that he would be a welcome visitor, not only welcome by the teacher and school officials, but also by the better class of citizens. He should not only be able to fully and clearly represent the merits of the books he desires to retain or introduce, but he should be able to take an active part in educational meetings, in trying to arouse a correct public sentiment, and thus help the school officials in their very arduous duties in that direction; hence, I say it is a good omen for the future of our profession to have the general manager of so great

a Company as the American Book Company taking this advanced position.

This article is followed in the October number, by an interview with Mr. Robert Foresman. Mr. Foresman is in himself an example of what a bright, active, intelligent boy or young man can do if he only is industrious and honest. No better illustration of Mr. Greene's theory could be given than the success of Robert Foresman, whose career I have watched with a great deal of pleasure, having known him intimately from the first time he volunteered to appear before the public in the role of a book agent.

Then again, we have a very interesting talk in the Christmas number, "Applying for a Position." I do not have the personal acquaintance of Mr. Clendenin, but from what I have learned of him I have no doubt that he is another illustration of the importance and almost absolute necessity for school book publishers to select only intelligent, honest, industrious, well-educated men to represent them in their dealings with the public.

The day of the "trading politician" and the saloon bum has passed away in this business, and none are more quick to see it, and none appreciate the value of this departure more than the intelligent managers of the large publishing houses.

LITTLE CAUSES AND THEIR RESULT.

"Among the oddest experiences I ever met with," said an old time agent whom we will call Vosgard, "was out West many years ago. It illustrates how a trifling matter will grow into importance, or in other words, how the Gods will favor at times even a book man."

A contest for the adoption of an entire list of books was waged, and I had reached that point where I knew beyond the shadow of a doubt that I was thoroughly licked. It seems that a bevy of book agents stood chatting in the hotel corridor one evening, when my name was incidentally mentioned. A gentleman who had been strolling about leisurely, stepped up and said: "Pardon me, gentlemen, but did not one of you mention the name Vosgard a minute ago. I knew such a man down East years back and I should like to see him."

"I advanced, but did not recollect ever having met the man before."

"Mr. Vosgard, you surely must remember me. I taught school in your county in Maryland, when you were a County School Commissioner. You helped me to several promotions and finally gave me a scholarship to Princeton College; in brief, I owe much of my present success to you."

"I now re-called the young teacher of many years ago and also the circumstances attending his promotions and also his entrance to the college. He displayed great joy at seeing me and immediately inquired into the nature of my present calling, etc."

"Well, Mr. Vosgard," said he, if I can be of service to you command me. I am the President of the X. X. railroad and have a little influence hereabouts."

"After recovering sufficiently from my surprise, I proceeded to submit all my books to him and asked him to satisfy himself as to their educational merit, and if he could conscientiously assist my cause I would be grateful to him."

He was, as I soon learned, an extremely busy man, but he found time not only to assist me, but to manage my campaign for me. I had to place myself under his advice and instructions. He told me whom to see and whom not to see, where to talk readers principally and where to talk arithmetics, and also where to look wise and say little or nothing. Every man on the school board was his friend, and the peculiarities and whims of every one were known to him. In fact, he displayed a generalship and knowledge about school books that put me, who now figured among the experienced book men, completely to shame.

My whole list was adopted, and the mere accidental mention of my name in the hotel corridor had done it all."

ABDALLAH HAYYAN.

The amber-like bars of celestial light flooded the City of the Beautiful, and playing in horizontal shafts upon the fountains of purest water, transformed them into monuments of pearl and opal; and slowly bidding farewell to the resplendant highways, sought out and gilded the highest towers and minarets, proclaiming to the inhabitants the coming of twilight.

Within a festooned embrasure of the massive wall sat a group listening to the words of one whose dignity of bearing and beauty of countenance told of a character of great strength. Pausing a moment to make reply to some question, he continued narrating the parable of Abdallah Hayyan. "Behold Ahmed, surnamed the Great, went forth on his camel, laden with the works of many scribes, two hours before the eastern sun proclaimed the approach of day. And as he wandered along the highways of men seeking to teach them after the manner of his own training, that he might establish schools wherein the faith of his masters should be taught to many and the sales of his wares should be accordingly large, he fell to devising one ingenious plan after another whereby his purpose might be accomplished and his own fame established. And as the unguided camel sought the shade of a great tree, Ahmed's reveries became deeper, and even as he meditated, there appeared before him a beautiful maiden and she said unto him, 'Ahmed, wherefore art thou cast down?' And he answered her, 'All the day long have I ridden up and down the streets seeking to sell my wares in the places of the learned, and though I have cried out their merits with great diligence, yet have I met none who would purchase or even deign to examine the beliefs of the great masters whose works I bear.' And she cried unto him, 'Ahmed, I am she who dwelleth in the Future' and displaying a cluster of golden apples she continued, 'Go forth Ahmed, and bestow thy books upon whatsoever schools will receive them; and verily if they are as thou sayest, written after the true faith, thou shalt indeed find many followers and a ready market for all that thou hast. Return thou here in three moons and I will reward thee with this golden fruit.' And Ahmed did as he was bidden. For three moons he journeyed from one temple of Learning to another giving books to whomsoever would receive, and by so doing was compelled to replenish his stock many times.

At the end of the time allotted, he returned unto the spot where he had met the beautiful damsel and she received him graciously and bestowed upon him the promised cluster of golden fruit; but as he eagerly grasped the treasures in his hand, they turned to dust at his touch, he turned in dismay toward the vision; it had vanished, and a mocking laugh coming from nothingness smote bitterly on his ear. But even as he turned discouraged and nearly heart broken, a second vision appeared to him on the right; and the features of this vision were hard and calculating, as those of the money changers he had seen at the Abdel Kadir gate. And this vision said unto him, 'Ahmed, thou hast been betrayed by the beauty of the woman who persuaded thee to give away all thy goods. If thou wouldst be prosperous, listen to the words of the wise. Go thou forth, take what shekels thou hast in thy purse, and thou wilt find, perchance, that it will profit thee more to deal with those who will use thy books for a consideration, and thou canst then reimburse thyself by increasing the price of thy merchandise. Return thou here in three moons and report what progress thou hast made; and if thou hast been successful, I will reward thee with many golden pieces, and will also disclose to thee what thou mayest expect hereafter.'

When the time had again expired, Ahmed returned to meet his last advisor. He moved slowly, for although he had indeed met a few who dealt with him after the manner of the Pharisee, yet it was not without misgivings that he approached at nightfall the shadow of the great tree. While he sat silently waiting in the darkness, he detected faint footsteps and heard what seemed to him the jingling of many coins falling from an over-burdened money-sack. Then suddenly the darkness was cloven at his feet, and he stood, as it were, upon the brink of a great abyss wherein were many helpless beings, toiling beneath the load of heavy chains whose clanking he had mistaken for the ringing of money. Affrighted beyond measure he fled precipitately down the street, past the guards and money-changers, out through the portals of the great gate into the desert.

That night he spent in supplication. With the coming of the morrow he found himself before the door of a mean building in Amir Nath's gully. As he knocked at the door, seeking food and rest, he heard the sound of childish voices, and discovered, when it was too late to retreat without unseemly haste, that it was a humble school for the education of shepherds' children.

As he witnessed the earnest efforts of the teacher to lead and inspire those around him, Ahmed's remorse for past conduct returned upon him ten-fold, and he resolved within his heart to impart to this lowly teacher all that was best in the great schools he had visited, and in this way to atone for the great wrong he had attempted.

For days he lingered in the vicinity of the school, sleeping at night in a sheep-loft. And his heart was glad within him and he rejoiced that he was indeed doing good.

Leaving this school, Ahmed wandered, coming to others in his journey, bringing to them glad tidings of better methods and works of more profound scholarship, until his fame as a teacher of teachers went abroad throughout all that land. And at the Annual Feast of the Worthies, some years later, the chief ruler knighted him "Abdallah Hayyan,"

which meaneth Father of Teachers. The Patriarch ceased speaking.

"Verily," said one of the listeners, "Ahmed was indeed a father of teachers, and Wisdom was his hand-maiden; but when shall all our brethren who are now struggling in the same cause learn the lesson set forth in Ahmed's life?" The Patriarch was silent for a moment, and leaning over the battlements from where the lights of a great city could be seen, he nodded meditatively and said, "Not in their time," and turning his gaze slowly to where the eternal lights of Arcturus and Aldebaran burned with conflicting radiance in the sky, he added, "Nor in theirs."

VAN BIBBER.

BUILDING AND FINANCE.

Snohomish, Wash. Funds will permit only three month's school this year.

Lexington, Ky. Schools have been insured at rate of seventy five cents for three years.

Worcester, Mass. The employment of a city architect is contemplated.

Chicago. The school pay-roll amounts to \$400,000 per month.

New York City. Superintendent wants twenty-nine new school buildings.

Columbia, O. A repair shop will be established by the board.

Telluride, Col. The new \$30,000 school building in course of construction collapsed. No one was hurt, but the loss will be large. It was a three-story structure, and one of the finest school buildings on the western slope.

The rate of school tax in Oregon has been fixed as follows: Salem 4 mills; Astoria 5 mills; Mt. Tabor, 1½ mills.

Chicago. The board will hereafter select and purchase school sites quietly and not give any publicity so as to stir up real estate sharks.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

Norwich, Conn. A school house will be erected in the central school district, cost not to exceed \$40,000.

Southington, Conn. A site will soon be selected on which to build the \$30,000 high school. Address R. W. Cowles, or H. W. Holcomb.

Social Circle Ga. It has been decided to erect a new school building. J. O. Shepherd, chairman board of education.

Des Moines, Ia. Architect W. R. Parsons & Son have made plans for a school building to be erected at Colfax, Ia.

Guthrie Centre, Ia. A town election was held on the question of issuing bonds for the building of a \$15,000 school building, and it was passed by a large majority.

Delta, Ia. A new school house is to be erected.

Chicago, Ill. Architect Aug. Fiedler, Schiller building, has prepared plans and figures and are now in for a school building to be erected on Goethe street, between Wells and Sedgwick streets. Cost \$130,000. Also for a school building to be erected at the southeast corner of West Erie and Forty-ninth streets. Cost, \$85,000.

Ottawa, Kans. A new eight room school building will soon be erected. Write Geo. P. Washburn, architect, 413 Main street.

Wakfield, Mass. At the last town meeting the citizens decided to erect a new grammar school. Plans for this building have been drawn by Charles E. Park, 5 Park street, Boston. Cost about \$40,000.

Boston, Mass. Architect A. Warren Gould, John Hancock building, Devonshire street, has drawn plans for an addition to the Henry L. Pierce school, corner of Thetford avenue and Evans street.

St. Cloud, Minn. Our addition and wing is to be erected to the St. Cloud Normal school building, and changes are to be made in the main building according to the plans and specifications made by Architect, A. E. Hussey. Address W. B. Mitchell, G. B. Ward, building committee.

Warren, Minn. Two school buildings are to be erected in district 33, Marshall County. N. K. Nelson, clerk, board of education.

Silver Lake, Minn. A new school is to be erected. Severin Nelson, clerk.

Mankato, Minn. Architect F. Thaler made plans for a school house to be erected at Alden, Minn.

Bayonne, N. J. R. J. Hewitt, secretary, board of education, writes that plans for a school house are now being examined.

Schenectady, N. Y. An addition is to be erected to the Nott Terrace school building. John H. White, chairman, committee on buildings.

New York, N. Y. A new school building is to be erected on St. Ann avenue and 147th street. Address the board of school trustees for the twenty-third ward.

Middletown, N. Y. A new high school building is to be erected at Academy and Little avenues. H. W. Wiggins is chairman of the committee.

Syracuse, N. Y. A bill will be introduced in the Legislature providing for the raising of money to erect a new high school

building in this city. It is the intention to issue bonds to the amount of \$150,000 for that purpose.

Toledo, O. The board of education will issue \$250,000 worth of bonds for the erection of a new high school building.

Woodfield, O. A new school building is to be erected.

Nanticoke, Pa. The school board will ask the people at the February election for the privilege of increasing the bonded indebtedness to 4 per cent. for the erection of a new school house at a cost of \$15,000. Geo. T. Morgan president of board.

Philadelphia, Pa. Architect Morgan Bunting, 1217 Filbert Street, has prepared plans for a school for the borough of Darby, to be 96x64 feet and three stories.

Philadelphia, Pa. Architects Walters & Hinkle, 417 Locust street, have prepared plans for a school house. To be 84x46 feet and three stories. Cost \$16,000.

Flandreau, S. D. A new school building is to be erected. Address B. Iverson, chairman, E. A. Leach, clerk.

Prairie Farm Wis. A new school house is to be erected, J. C. Richardson, clerk.

Racine, Wis. Architect J. G. Chandler is preparing plans for a school house for the board of education of Sparta, Wis. to be 70x75 feet. Cost, \$17,000.

Fremont, Neb. Architect A. H. Dyer has prepared for plan, or a school building district No. 33, Valley, Neb. Cost, \$7,500.

DIFFERENCES OF COST ACCORDING TO LOCALITY.

It must seem to the uninitiated and non-experienced people trying to locate and build themselves a home very strange that prices on buildings differ so with locations, and it cannot but seem somewhat odd why the same building should cost so much more in one location than in the other. Yet this is nevertheless a fact, and one that cannot be got over. There are various reasons for this, no doubt—some of which may be attributed to the advantages one location has over another in its shipping and transporting facilities, its nearness to mills, lumber yards, brick and other materials, and the close or sharp competition for work among the builders and material men. My experience has proved that a cottage built in Connecticut at a cost of \$2,000 in Newark, N. J., cost \$2,800 to duplicate, and that similar differences exist in all parts of the country and often in locations within a very few miles of each other. Under these existing circumstances it behooves every one building or starting out to get a home for his family, to carefully look into the future, so far as will fully enlighten him as to where he can get the most for his money.

GEORGE PALLISER.

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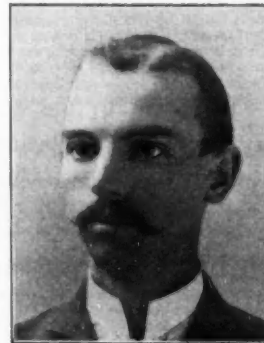
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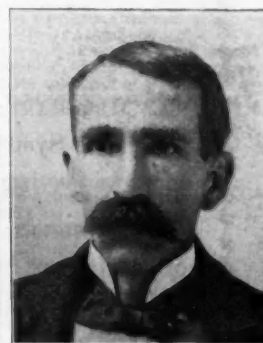
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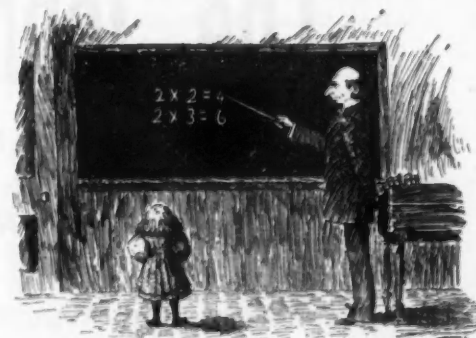
JUDGE J. E. PERRY,
Supt., Chm'n Bd. of Examiners,
Kingman, Ariz.



W. M. ROGERS,
Greenville, Tenn.

The Illinois Medical College, of Chicago, has issued its announcement for 1896. An able faculty and thorough courses is observed.

San Francisco, Cal. The principals of the Grammar Schools have recommended to the board the disuse of the State Spellers in the schools.



A SLIGHT MISS UNDERSTANDING.

—Truth.

A PUBLIC QUESTION.



GOOD CITIZENSHIP SPEAKS.

MERCHANT:—It seems to me that the introduction of the Johnson System of Heat Regulation into our schools would mean a saving of a great many dollars to the tax-payers.

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SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The new board of directors of the Grand Rapids Seating company has elected J. O. Crotser president, W. J. Perkins, first vice-president, C. B. Judd, second vice president, and J. B. Furber, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: J. O. Crotser, W. J. Perkins, Chas. B. Judd, S. W. Peregrine, James E. Furman, James B. Furber and Loyal E. Knappen. From this it will be seen that while S. W. Peregrine was elected a director, he was not elected to his old position, and will therefore be cut off from the salary with which he was to pay off the mortgage on his stock. It is understood that the matter is likely to come into the courts again.

Iowa. An optional free text-book law has been enacted.

A GREAT CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

Mr. Editor.—I read how Mr. Jones made \$15 a week. I have a better job taking orders for the new specialties and fancy articles in aluminum, rein hooks and rings for harness, sign letters and figures for houses, stores and vehicles. They are simply elegant, shine at night; aluminum is a great talker. I sell for World Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.; they make family fire-proof cases, electric goods and many good sellers for agents. I made \$27 first week, \$39 second; first month \$172. Goods are catchy; good, honest firm, light, easy work, anyone can get a job by writing them. J. EVANS.

Peoria, Ill. F. S. Allen, Architect, has directed a lengthy communication to the school board favorably to the introduction of manual training in the schools.



PROF. RICHARD G. WILLIS,
Editor, Mo.

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

Popular Educator, Boston, Mass.: "Prof. Free has given in a succinct manner all the essentials of mathematical, physical and political geography. He gives these in the form of definition of terms, and makes a valuable book for teachers preparing for examinations. It is a most convenient and serviceable compendium of geographical definitions for teachers and general readers."

Southern School Journal, Little Rock, Ark., Hon. J. H. Shinn, ex-Supt. Public Instruction and ex-Pres. of S. E. A., Editor: "This book is within the reach of all teachers, and should be owned by each of them. It is a thesaurus of geographical knowledge and presents in compact compass, thousands of facts which teachers cannot remember, but which are of indispensable importance in the teacher's work. The author has done a good work for teachers."

Normal Journal, Fort Scott, Kansas: "The 'Popular Geography' is an excellent work. It supplements the common school geographies and affords information of great value to both teachers and pupils. It will undoubtedly meet with a ready sale."

Col. A. B. Parker, Lafayette, Ky.: "It is concise, clear, logical, fascinating and, all in all, a most valuable contribution to geographical information."

Prof. J. C. Davidson, Supt. Public Schools, Helena, Ark.: "The plan is a good one, and it is an attractive volume."

Mrs. Robinson, Honolulu, S. I.: "A most excellent book."

Miss Lula Pierce, London: "Succinctly and admirably arranged."

Miss Jessie Ely, Toronto, Canada: "It is multum in parvo in an inimitable way, written by a master pen."

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Joshua W. Fields, Sidney, Australia: "Every teacher should have it. I have never seen its equal. Prof. Free is evidently a scholarly man and one who knows what a teacher needs."

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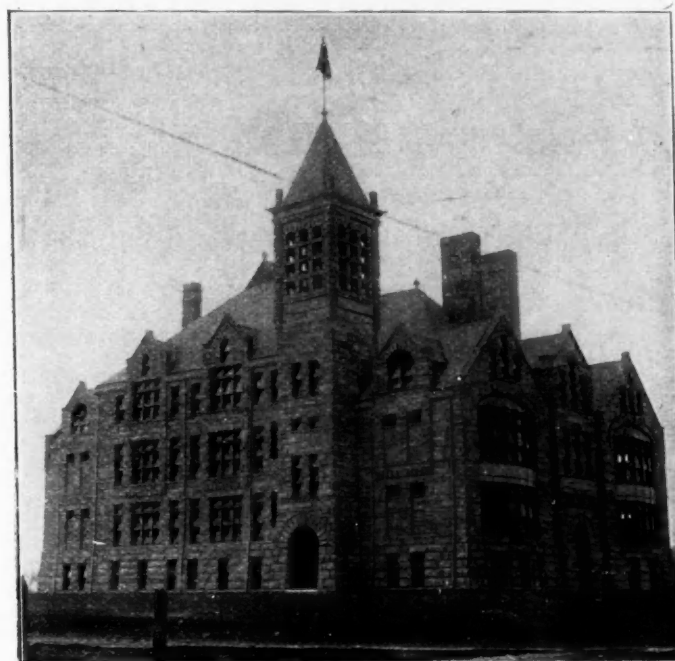
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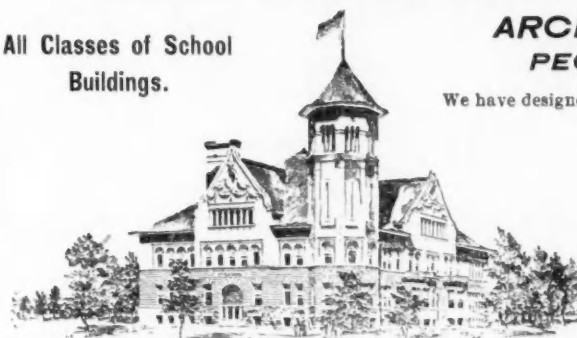
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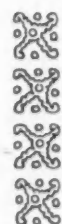
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